# Earth First!

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# Salvage! Salvage! Salvage!

## *Salvage Rider Rips Its Way Through the Forests*

### ANCIENT FOREST RESCUE TAKES A STAND IN COLORADO

BY MAGPIE

What do you get when you mix bongos, bike locks and politics? Well, in Colorado, you get a raucous party at the Republican Headquarters in Denver. Colorado's own Ancient Forest Rescue (AFR) threw just such a gala event for the Grand Old Party on October 26. Nearly 200 people from all walks of life gathered at the GOP barracks to demand that Colorado's Republican delegation introduce legislation to repeal the salvage logging/grazing laws.

Call us idealists, but this was the shot across the bow to inform Congress and the Freddies that Colorado's forests are not going to be sacrificed on the altar of the salvage program without a fight—and a brawl at that. It was the least we could do considering that our own Senator Ben Nighthorse Campbell was the deciding vote on the salvage rider.

Citizens young and old from throughout Colorado participated in the event, some in elephant masks, dressed to the nines and brandishing chainsaws in mockery of the Republican timber puppets. Passersby were politely educated about the reason for the rally, many standing awestruck at the sight of the sixty-foot chainsaw (on loan to AFR from the Rainforest Action Network) that had been inflated outside the Republican offices. Others joined us, and soon we all were dancing in the streets of Denver to the welcome beat of AFR bongos. The GOP toadies inside the building will not soon forget the little bash we held in honor of their dream team's PAC-driven giveaway of old growth.

Five people, including your humble author, were arrested at the rally after discovering that a tree behind the building provided easy access to the roof. We scrambled to the top, touched our Captain Crunch Super Hero rings together, and after a blinding flash of light found ourselves bound together by Kryptonite bike locks! Being large shareholders in billboard futures, we of course displayed a couple of banners indicating that lawless grazing and logging are not in the best interest of the republic.

Many regular readers of the *Journal* are painfully aware of the details of the salvage program under the new law, and many are already seeing the implications firsthand, as the last vestiges of our ancient forest heritage are devoured under armed guard. Many of us in Colorado were shocked nonetheless as the list of salvage sales on Colorado's forests grew ever longer. Presently, nearly seven million board feet of timber is slated for destruction in the name of salvage in Colorado. Several of these sales had previously been stopped by AFR activists, some as recently as the spring of '95. It seems that the Forest dis-Service was none too pleased that a bunch of riffraff citizens could write airtight appeals and organize civil disobedience campaigns at the same time!

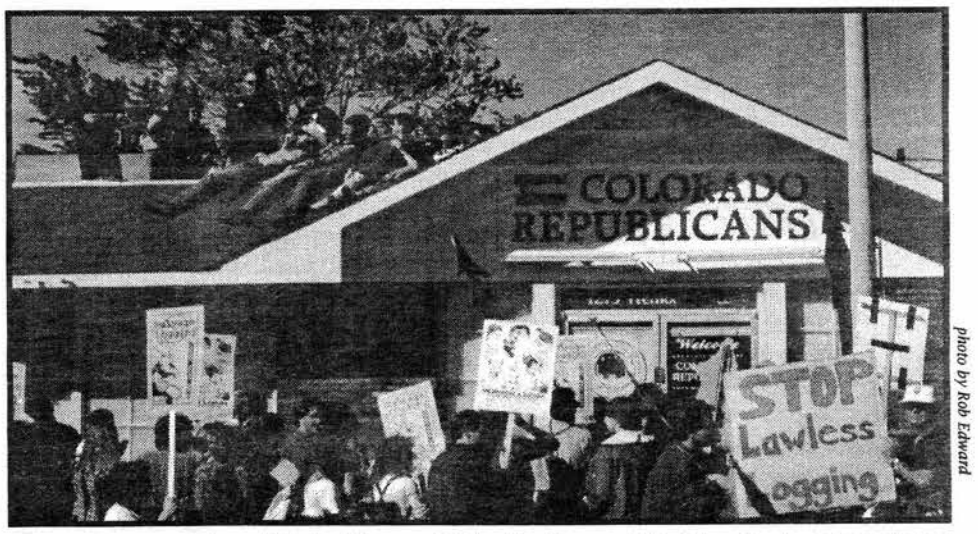


photo by Rob Edward

*Salvage Rider lockdown and Police Conference at Republican headquartes in Denver*

Perhaps the Freddies' sleaze-ball antics shouldn't have surprised us, but the vigor with which the districts are embracing the salvage program is truly disheartening. Hence, Ancient Forest Rescue has vowed to organize a massive campaign to shut down the salvage program in Colorado. Through a full-scale public education program, we have committed to building public support for direct action beginning in the spring of '96. Since all avenues for legal recourse have been closed by the Gingrich Gestapo, the most biologically significant salvage sales will be protected, on-site, by the citizens of Colorado. So, clear your calendar for 1996, cause we're gonna be campin' out! For more information, please call Ancient Forest Rescue at (303) 543-1470.

**See pages 8-11 for more on the Salvage Logging Rider**

## Exxon Office Takeover

BY MIDWEST HEADWATERS EARTH FIRST!

"I'll make a deal with you: I'll answer your questions for 15 minutes, and then you'll leave," said Jerry Goodrich, President of Crandon Mining Company, to some dozen of us as we crowded around him. "I don't think we intend to leave anytime soon," was our reply. Jerry did not look too happy to hear that, and soon it became clear that Earth First! was going to ruin his day.

For two hours on the morning of Monday, October 30, Earth First!ers and SEACers (Student Environmental Action Coalition) from around the Midwest held a sit-in in the Rhinelander offices of the Crandon Mining Company, which is owned and operated by the Exxon and Rio Algom corporations.

Exxon/Rio Algom is attempting to obtain permits for the construction of a massive copper/zinc sulfide mine near Crandon, Wisconsin, in the headwaters of the wild Wolf River. The proposed mine would produce up to 55 million tons of toxic sulfuric acid waste, which would then be held in a low-quality tailings retainer built 90 feet high and covering 200 acres. The mine would be the largest toxic waste site in Wisconsin. Exxon mining officials claim they need some 40 permits from various government agencies to open the mine; they are wrong; they need 44, because they also need one from us, and one each from the Menominee, Oneida and Anishinabe Niiji peoples. They will never get permits from any of us.

photo by John Peck

*Wisconsin Earth Firster!ers bring it home to EXXON; in this case, in downtown Rhinelander.*

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## Wolves to Lose Endangered Status

BY MICHAEL ROBINSON

The US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) has drafted a plan to take the gray wolf off the endangered species list throughout the lower forty-eight states. The federal agency calls its proposed policy "A Comprehensive Recovery Strategy for the Gray Wolf in the 48 Contiguous States." Yet the plan will likely prevent wolf populations from establishing themselves in most of their former range throughout the nation, and may doom the wolves in the northern Rocky Mountains to the same slow decline from habitat loss that grizzly bears in the same region are experiencing.

Such a scenario would be no accident since, in fact, recovery of wolves was not the primary impetus for developing the new plan. Rather, as the hitherto-hidden memo outlining the policy explains, the "goals of various resource management agencies and socio-political concerns" play a prominent role. The "advantages" of the new policy

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# EARTH FIRST!

NO COMPROMISE IN THE DEFENSE OF MOTHER EARTH!

POB 1415 • EUGENE, OREGON 97440 • (541) 741-9191

# The Reporter Who Cried Wolf

If my grandmother only knew that the US government considered me a terrorist, she would at least get her mind off her fears that I've been kidnapped by a cult. If anyone had told me when I was a kid that I'd grow up to be feared by my government, I probably would've asked them, "What's a government?" Yet as I approach my thirtieth birthday, I find myself in the laughable position of being considered criminal by those who have the power to jail me. The main reason I find it laughable is because it's better than finding it cryable. Here at the office we have recently heard reliable whispers that Earth First! is going to be the subject of a congressional investigation about domestic terrorism sometime this spring. I can think of wiser uses for my time in spring. You know, digging beds in the garden, chaining myself to logging gates without fear of hypothermia, perhaps the traditional spring rite: falling in love. Instead, I will probably be spending all my spare time trying to convince hostile powers that I have always been dedicated to *practicing* nonviolence.

So why did we get our bad reputation? Vaughn Frick's cover art on the last *Journal* was encircled by these words: "No environmentalist has ever blown up federal buildings day care centers, health clinics or synagogues or gunned down people at post offices, schoolyards or jogging tracks or sabotaged any Amtrak trains." It's true. The worst act ever even falsely accredited to an Earth First!er is the tragic near-fatal spiking injury of millworker George Alexander in 1989. The police and Alexander himself readily admit the metal that broke the blade was not an EF! tree spike. The incident invoked a discussion which led many EF!ers to renounce tree-spiking because of the *potential* for harm. Many still consider it an effective tactic.

The controversy rages on, but that's the pinnacle of EF!'s supposed terrorism. Bad enough if we had even done it, but *nothing* compared to acts of violence committed by both right-wingers and the US government in the name of their political beliefs. Nothing to warrant the *armed* guards at Sugarloaf.

Of course the mainstream press, through speculation and innuendo, has succeeded in forever connecting the EF! name to spiking. Annoyingly, they seem to rarely miss an opportunity to reinforce the reputation they helped bestow upon us in the first place.

Occasionally, the corporate press portrays us in a reasonable light. Our local rag, the *Register Guard*, recently had a cute human interest story about Warner Creek. I couldn't help but feel like a starving mongrel being thrown a bone when I gobbled up that story. It was fun while it lasted, but it only reminded me of how malnourished I am overall. What's eating me alive is the consistent coverage of EF!ers as something we're not.

If I were ever to write anyone's name on my "Doom" candle it would be Barry Clausen's, a wannabe private investigator who "infiltrated" EF! for the Washington Contract Loggers Association when he couldn't get hired on as an investigator for the Montana Sheriff's department. Like any narc who has nothing to report, he has to make stuff up to ensure job security and the press just slurps it up. He's been getting free advertising lately on the regional TV news blabbing about how we're terrorists. The reporter tacked on his own unsubstantiated comment about how the *Journal* advocates tree spiking. Being one of the renouncers of tree spiking from 1990, I take that personally. We print essays about controversies in the movement. Even if this staff agreed on tree spiking, printing our own opinions could be conceived as a fiat. Our movement is decentralized and somewhat chaotic and this paper strives to reflect the whole thing.

Our state birdcage liner, the *Oregonian* , has been calling us ten kinds of names for at least a decade and, recently, dutifully parroted an AP story about monkeywrenching at Roman Dunn complete with an utterly unfounded accusation by equipment owner Don Oakes. He said, "They place[d] our employees in considerable danger. The disregard these people show for human life...is contemptible." Logging is the most dangerous occupation in the world. How could preventing people from logging cause them harm?

These examples are just the panties on the top of the laundry pile. In moments when I am steeping in cynicism, I fear that the press is trying to generate public opinion against us so that whatever crackdown comes against us in the future seems deserved. Lately the misinformation seems to be accelerating. I'm starting a collection so please send any bad news stories to me here at the *Journal*.

Though it worries me, I'm never disappointed when I read this tripe in the corporate-owned press, because I've grown accustomed to their transparent propaganda. I had hoped never to hear it from our own kind, but I was flabbergasted when I saw the cover of last month's *E* Magazine: "Greenpeace Leads a Rebirth of Environmental Direct Action." I was stunned when I read about Earth First! inside. Apparently, the only mention we merited was to serve as their example of a group that has "not renounced violence." We called them and the editor said we were his example because property damage (i.e. burning billboards) could be construed as violent. Ironically, *E*'s spread also featured a sidebar glorifying Paul Watson for ramming whaling boats.

I'm looking forward to the day when EF! is no longer the whipping boy for the environmental movement. Maybe the Environmental Rangers in Montana, recently featured in the *Oregonian* as "Armed, Green and Angry" will take the heat off us. Maybe we'll achieve revolution in my lifetime and I'll get a day off.

—LESLIE HEMSTREET

# *Yule*

***by Peggy Sue McRae***

Winter Solstice, the long dark night of the year, is a time of celebration and a time of introspection. Solstice night is the celebration of the returning sun and the beginning of the new solar year. After the prerequisite feasting and dancing, shedding garments with the old year and running barefoot over frosty ground for a quick ritual plunge into sea or stream gets the brand new baby year off to an invigorating, fresh, clean start. A brisk baptism symbolizes rebirth, the birth of the sun, and a new year. The birth of the sun god is acknowledged by many different cultures throughout the world at Winter Solstice.

This is also a time to take stock of where we are, where we've been, and where we are headed. Connecting with family provides the perspective of where we come from. Celebrating with friends strengthens our sense of community. Taking quiet time for reflection amidst the celebrations of the season can help you decide what you would like to leave behind with the old and passing year and what would you like to bring with you into the new year.

## Earth First!

## Yule
## December 22, 1995
## Vol. XVI, No. II

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Submissions are welcomed and should be typed or clearly printed. Send a SASE if you would like them returned. If you want confirmation of receipt of a submission, please request it. We encourage submissions on Macintosh disks or via EcoNet. Art or photographs (prints are best, negatives are good, slides are fair) are desirable to illustrate articles and essays. They will be returned if requested.

All submissions are edited for length and clarity. If an article is significantly edited, we will make a reasonable effort to contact the author prior to publication.

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### SCHEDULE

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# Don't Take Orders from Anyone

"I think negotiating is bullshit," blasted Chris K. of Sea Defense Alliance. "You're supposed to be stopping and opposing industry—so involving their opinion seems counterproductive."

Like Chris K., many activists have strong opinions on whether action organizers should negotiate in advance with the authorities. In the case of the recent mass rally at Headwaters September 15, the action was planned with help from Pacific Lumber officials and Humboldt County sheriffs.

To excessively qualify my views, I hold no hostility toward anyone who wishes to undergo such negotiations. But when prominent (dominant?) Headwaters organizers reacted to the mildest criticism with scorn, I found that respectful disagreement can be hard to achieve. We're all grateful for people's hard work, so let's learn to see criticism as constructive rather than a personal affront. The tactic, like all internal EF! issues, needs a healthy discussion—not *ad hominem* attacks.

For the record: Lest my words be viewed as a retrospective critique of one action, my sole goal is to inspire more strategic organizing for the next action and beyond. If organizers decide to cooperate with the opposition, at the very least they could avoid deeming it "civil disobedience" or "direct action." If the cops agree to allow it, it's not disobedience. And direct action is "an action against an established authority or powerful institution" (Random House College Dictionary).

Returning to the Headwaters example, concessions were made on all sides to determine how police and Pacific Lumber would conduct themselves, and how rally organizers would insist 2,000 others behave (unbeknownst to the 2,000). Among other concessions, Pacific Lumber agreed to help order the Porta-Potties and let the rally site spill onto its property, and the cops conditionally agreed not to jail the arrestees or use pepper spray. Rally organizers agreed the rally would not impede traffic, obstruct Pacific Lumber's business or obstruct the police in general. Whatever happened to "No Compromise in Defense of Mother Earth"?

To be fair, rally organizers did not feel comfortable in the role of negotiators, but felt everything would go much smoother with cooperation. As I donned my amateur psychologist hat, I sensed they were also nervous with an internalized sense of responsibility for what might happen at the rally. This is normal and valid—organizers shoulder the bulk of any resultant criticism (like that herein).

At the basecamp shortly after the Headwaters rally, cooperation critics went out of their way to make their views known to me. Some were longtime EF!ers; others ranged from Arcata highschoolers to urban, anarchist Food Not Bombers. They all thought the power of the crowd was lost due to its inability to make meaningful choices. Every decision (except what sign to carry and whether to get arrested) had already been made in closed session by just a handful of people—mostly members of the opposition. The crowd was herded two-by-two for two miles, with activist-police reprimanding anyone who dared to be so spontaneous as to march on the "wrong" side of the white stripe of paint separating the narrow shoulder from the highway.

Because attendees often realize the ineffectiveness of rallies involving negotiation, organizers are forced, sometimes futility, to prove their effectiveness. Example: During the September 15 Headwaters rally, organizers learned they had achieved a injunction in court that day against Pacific Lumber's salvage-exemption logging. Organizers then got on stage to tell rally attendees that the victory was in part caused by the rally rather than solely based on the merits of the case through well-articulated legal argument. How many rally attendees who might have been attracted to genuine activism ended up dismissing some organizers' behavior as hollow grandstanding?

Jan Lundberg of the Arcata-based Alliance for a Paving Moratorium was disappointed with what he called a "business as usual" message at the rally and noted that organizers failed to connect the issues by insisting that car traffic go unimpeded along the marching route. Suggesting that a pedestrian version of a "Critical Mass" bike ride would've been a more powerful statement he added:

"Failing to take over the road was a wimpy embarrassment that wouldn't have happened in any other mass movement worth its salt in any country in the world. The Earth First!ers who went along with this at the negotiating table don't understand the meaning of a road and they shouldn't head any more delegations."

But criticism largely focused on the single-file-line arrest procedure (formulated by Headwaters activists, not police). Many felt it robbed the crowd's energy from a mass trespass and any associated statement of disrespect for Pacific Lumber's "right" to private property. The procedure tried the patience of many because the 264 arrests took hours to complete. Why go single file when even the oftentame Nevada Test Site trespass actions allowed for the ordered anarchy (not a contradiction) of crossing the property line en masse?

"I was so upset about the negotiations with police that I walked away from the CD [civil disobedience]" recounted Jonathan Paul, a Santa Cruz-based Earth First! and Sea Defense Alliance activist. "Having everything planned ahead is disempowering. I think people should've just ran across the property line and occupied the log decks as a show of civil disobedience."

"While in the crowd near the CD, I noticed a lot of disempowered people walking away, complaining that the CD was negotiated with the cops," Paul added. "Bringing the pepper-spray issue to the table was also unwise; it shows them we're intimidated by the prospect of being sprayed."

Rally organizer apologists can argue that different situations call for different tactics, and that cooperation with the authorities is not always appropriate. But how often does a campaign amass the power contained in a crowd of 2,000? In such rare instances, should we settle for symbolism as a substitute for action?

John Trudell, a Native-American activist-poet, addressed the issue during a recent appearance at Humboldt State University. He warned that nonviolent civil disobedience is ineffective if it cooperates with the system—because cooperation necessarily preserves what we seek to destroy. He added that, although he has participated in symbolic arrest actions, he did so mainly for the experience—not because he thought it would change anything.

Radical enviros often use arguments like Trudell's in dismissing legislative options and "alternative dispute resolution." Why not apply the same arguments to a large rally/arrest action, where negotiating in advance assuages the authorities' fears with the impression that EF! has gone soft?

After all, you could always just hand the cops the names, addresses and social security numbers of 264 activists instead of holding such a rally. It might save you and the Feds some time and expense.

—Randy Ghent

# Letters to the Editors

An open letter to the Sierra Club:

Dear Sierra Club,

Since working in your Sierra Club canvass, I have encountered a number of your members who have decided not to renew their membership, ostensively because of the lack of worthwhileness of your publication, "Sierra" and the vast array of corporate sponsorship to be found within its pages.

It is certainly disconcerting to find the Sierra Club, through its choice of advertisers, consequently promoting the high-level pollution of camera conglomerates ("Sierra," July/Aug. '95, p. 4), the exploitation and enslavement of wild animals by toxin-merchandising beer companies (ibid, p. 10), and the continued use of combustible fossil fuels by greenhouse-gas contributing automobiles ("Sierra," Sept./Oct., pp 0-1, 21, 24-25, 27).

What's more, the Nigerian military dictatorship, which has executed nine of its environmental activists, is being backed by Royal Dutch Shell Oil.

Texaco is responsible for dumping over 17 million gallons of crude oil and over 20 million gallons of toxic wastes into native communities in the Amazon, while supporting murderous dictatorships and equally destructive to the environment business practices in Burma, East Timor and Indonesia.

And, of course, the auto industry is the driving force behind the current congressional push to open Alaska's Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

Is this really the kind of message the Sierra Club is seeking to quietly advance while maintaining an overt opposition to environmental ruin?

While a greenwashed advertisement to Chrystler Corporation (ibid.,pp 24-25, 27) might seem rather innocuous, we must bear in mind the words of Sierra Club founder, John Muir: "When we try to pick anything out by itself, we find it hitched to everything else in the universe."

Given the current breadth of knowledge available concerning the environmental and human rights abuses fueled by the auto industry, I'm sure Mr. Muir would be turning in his grave to find himself hitched to Chrystler Corporation.

Sincerely,

—ANON

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# IN MEMORIAM

Corey Russell Arthur Duncan
1973-1995

Corey worked with the Forest Action Network and the Nuxalk Nation in Bella Coola, British Columbia to protect the Great Coast Forest. He also spent two months singing and sabbing to save black bears in Clayoquot Sound. He was active with Vancouver Earth First! and celebrated life at his first Round River Rendezvous last summer.

On November 26, he fell and died in a ravine while hiking in the land he loved near Bella Coola.

The Nuxalk Nation honored Corey by burying him in a hand carved casket on Nuxalk Territory and by naming him "Nuts'xmalsta" meaning "Drop of Water." "Drop of Water," written by Dana Lyons, was Corey's favorite song.

Corey's body is returning to the Earth while his spirit soars with eagles and flows with rivers. Corey's death is a reminder of the song he often played on the guitar: "All We Are Is Dust In The Wind."

Thank you Corey for your love and friendship, your gentle, compassionate, humble, playful nature and your beautiful guitar music. You are dearly loved and missed.

# 91 ARRESTED IN SUGARLOAF PROTEST

BY KAREN WOOD

Logging continues on the Sugarloaf Timber Sale in the Siskiyou National Forest in southern Oregon, where the Forest Service has mobilized a massive police force so that Boise Cascade can log Sugarloaf's ancient forest without interruption from the public. On October 30, a crowd of over 300 turned out for a demonstration dubbed WALL (Witness Against Lawless Logging). Ninety-one people were arrested during the protest, among them former Indiana Congressman Jim Jontz and Audubon Society Vice-President Brock Evans.

"It's a good day to be arrested," said Evans as he addressed the crowd at a morning rally. After the rally, Jontz and Evans led the procession to the closure, where they walked around a Forest Service gate and sat down, blocking the road where log trucks have been hauling old growth out of Sugarloaf. Evans and Jontz were joined by members of their affinity group, including Earth First! co-founder Mike Roselle, and Charlie Ogle and Debbie Lukas, Oregon Sierra Club activists, and myself. Our group was soon joined by other affinity groups and scores of individuals who were inspired to act spontaneously.

It soon became apparent that the police did not want to make arrests in front of the national and local media (which included CNN). So Lou Gold of the Siskiyou Regional Education Project challenged the media to enter the closure and show the public what was happening on their public lands. One TV reporter agreed and proceeded up the road with a small group of protesters. Once they were out of sight of the crowd at the gate, he was tackled by sheriff's deputies. When Phil Schuster, a Vietnam veteran who had marched in with an American flag, attempted to intervene, he was grabbed and maced. At this point, an elderly woman named Joan Norman (on her fourth arrest for Sugarloaf) stumbled as she was trying to reach the reporter and dropped her cardboard sign. The sign hit an officer, who reeled back and then maced Joan. As this was happening, the reporter was able to get away and staggered back to the gate with his camera. Joan soon made it back to the gate as well, shaken but not seriously hurt. A number of other people were also maced and arrested.

After this incident, an effort was made to calm the crowd and the police, and a decision was made to stand our ground at the gate. A few people a short distance up the road but still in view were arrested, including Mike Roselle and myself. A short discussion of local timber sales and issues was then organized, followed by a quick explanation of the legal consequences of arrest. Soon after, Charlie Ogle walk1d a short distance up the road and sat down. He was arrested and dragged away. Charlie was followed by Brock Evans and Jim Jontz, who were also dragged away, power suits and all.

The arrestees were then handcuffed to two chains on the forest floor, where we stayed for five to seven hours while the police made out paperwork and shuttled people in vans to the county jail in Grants Pass. Most people signed an agreement not to re-enter the closure and were released. Phil Schuster was given additional charges, including assaulting an officer, and was held on bail.

Unfortunately, Boise Cascade was still able to haul out logs on another road, once they removed a blockade of disabled vehicles.

Logging has started (and been completed in some cases) on salvage rider sales all over the Northwest, including China Left, a sale in the same roadless area as Sugarloaf. Without recourse through the legal system, and faced with an environmentally hostile Congress, people of all ages and all backgrounds are getting out on the front lines. As Elias, a teenager from Ashland, said before he too was arrested at the WALL action, "The time is here; the time is now."

So far, over 200 have been people arrested for standing up to the Sugarloaf atrocity. How many people will have to make this sacrifice before our forests are protected? How long will it take before the people overpower the corporate lobby and change Congress? How many forests will we lose in the meantime?

Let us not be tempted once again to settle for less than what is necessary and right. Let us stop playing the politics of fear, allowing mediocre laws and mediocre politicians to compromise roadless wildlands and native forests. Let us rise above the apathy of powerlessness and take action because it is morally wrong to remain silent. We CAN do it!

If you would like more information about the Siskiyou forests of southern Oregon, or about the Boise Cascade boycott, contact the Siskiyou Regional Education Project, PO Box 220, Cave Junction, OR 97523; email: siskiyou@igc.apc.org.

*Karen Wood is long-time EF!er and a lifelong defender of the Siskiyous. She lives with her husband and daughter (who was conceived at Sugarloaf) in southern Oregon's Applegate valley.*

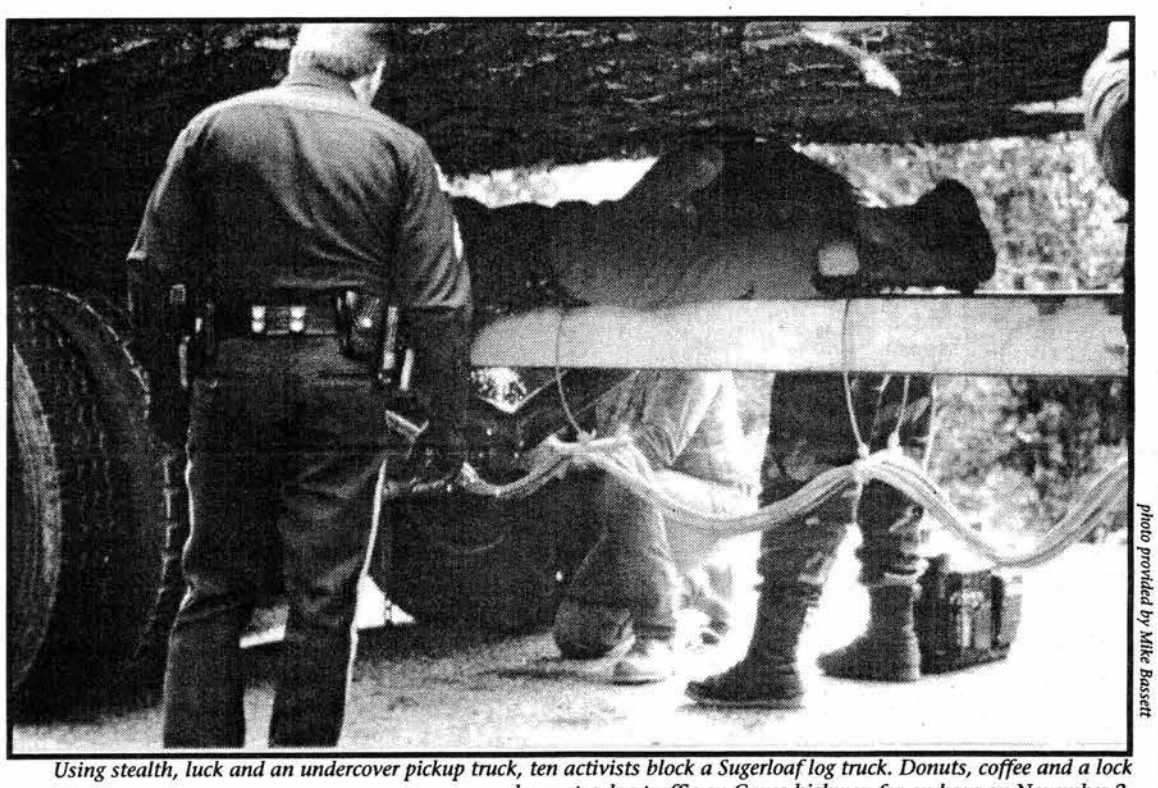


photo provided by Mike Bassett

*Using stealth, luck and an undercover pickup truck, ten activists block a Sugerloaf log truck. Donuts, coffee and a lock down stop log traffic on Caves highway for an hour on November 2.*

## COME TO THE SISKIYOUS WHILE THERE'S STILL SOMETHING LEFT OF CHINA LEFT.

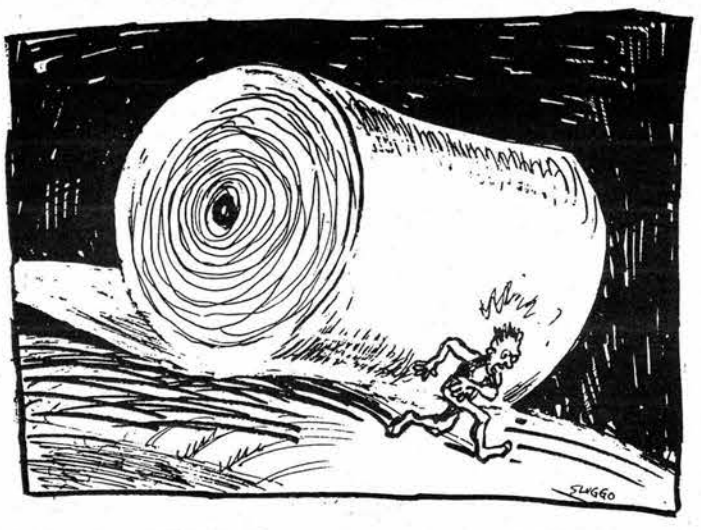
As you read this, old-growth is being logged in unit two of the China Left sale adjacent to the Oregon Caves National Monument. Over half of the 530-acre sale is scheduled for clearcutting. We need your help. The local community is busy with Sugarloaf protests and an upcoming battle agasinst the BLM, meanwhile China Left's destuction is quietly proceeding. China Left needs Direct Action NOW. Please contact Kalmiopsis Earth First! at (514) 592-3386.

# OREGON SCHOOLS RUN FROM BOISE CASCADE

### Boise Cascade losses $7 million paper contract

The State of Oregon purchasing department has just completed a bid evaluation process for the state's contract for office paper supplies. This $7 million contract covers *all state offices and most state universities*. After receiving a flood of faxes and phone calls urging them to dump Boise Cascade, they decided to award the next three-year contract to the next highest bidder. Boise Cascade had the state's contract for the last five years.

Thanks to everyone who sent a fax or made a call. The support was huge and diverse. The Portland Greens put their awesome phone team to work. E-mailers picked up the message and moved it along. The Oregon Public Employees Union joined in because Boise Cascade was a sponsor of Measure 8, an initiative that stripped public employees of their benefits. The Center for the Study of Women at University of Oregon sent a letter urging the state to dump Boise Cascade because of their abuse of women who brought a sexual harassment lawsuit at Boise's St. Helens paper mill. The Rural Organizing Project and the Labor-Environmental Solidarity Network also participated.




### Boise Cascade investigated for worker fatality

New disturbing facts about Boise Cascade came to light during our Boise Cascade investigation. On September 12, a man was killed at the St. Helens mill. Oregon Occupational Safety Health Administration is now investigating the accident. They have had reason to conduct 72 investigations of Boise Cascade's facilities since 1990. And then there's the following to add to Boise Cascade's crimes:

### Boise Cascade buys timber sale behind the scenes

Boise Cascade has purchased the controversial Thunderbolt timber sale in the South Fork Salmon River of Idaho with a non-public, minimum bid. By submitting a minimum bid after the public auction, the company avoided the scrutiny of television, radio, and newspaper reporters attending the auction. "The log market hasn't improved since the auction, so the only thing that's different for Boise Cascade is no one had to stand in front of the cameras," said John McCarthy of the Idaho Conservation League. The US Fish and Wildlife Service, National Marine Fisheries Service, and Environmental Protection Agency have all urged the Forest Service to abandon its plan to log 2,200 acres in the sale, criticizing risks from the project to the South Fork of the Salmon River where a remnant population of endangered Chinook salmon continues to spawn.

### Boycott Boise Cascade!

There is a boycott on all Boise Cascade products (see last issue of the *EF!J* for plenty of reasons). Their brand names are Reliable, Cascade, Oxford, MP Cover, MP Brites, MP Colors, Associated, Frederick-Sherry, Noyo, Vinyl Bond, Wevelite, Specialty Paperboard, Duropak and Schumaker.

For more information contact the Siskiyou Regional Education Project at PO Box 220, Cave Junction, OR 97523; (541) 592-4459.

# Timber Salvage Threatens Adirondack Park

BY BART SEMCER

New York State's Adirondack Park is one of America's crown jewels. Its six million acres of northern hardwoods, bogs, lakes and alpine summits encompass an area the size of the Yellowstone, Yosemite, Olympic and Grand Canyon National Parks combined. It is big wilderness in the heavily populated and developed northeastern United States, with six roadless areas over 100,000 acres and numerous smaller wilderness areas within the "blue line" that forms the park's political boundary. You can still find patches of virgin forest in the park's more remote sections; you can still get lost in the song of the loon over its lakes and one day soon you may once again hear the cry of the wolf. But today the Adirondacks are in trouble.

In a move eerily reminiscent of the salvage rider, the State of New York plans to issue a blanket permit which will allow private landowners within Adirondack Park to salvage timber downed in a windstorm this past July. If approved, the permit would suspend State forest conservation laws. The State is also considering the release of publicly owned forestland, including designated wilderness areas, to salvage operations. If this happens it will jeopardize the ecological integrity of the greater Adirondack ecosystem and the rule of law embodied in the New York State Constitution which mandates that the Adirondacks be kept "forever wild."

photo by George A. Tice

*In the winter struggle for survival, Muskrats are not able to store food for the whole season in their burrows; they go out regularly to forage using underwater portals. When swimming in frozen waterways they breathe air trapped under the ice.*

## The Adirondacks

The wild landscape that is today's Adirondacks is not the Adirondacks of times past. Just over a century ago much of northern New York State was desolate, logged-over territory. If it weren't for the efforts of a New York businessman named Verplanck Colvin, we could only speculate as to what the Adirondacks would look like today.

Throughout the latter half of the nineteenth century, Colvin witnessed the destruction of the Adirondack's forests and publicly called for their protection. In 1885, the State Legislature responded by enacting legislation to protect several hundred thousand acres in the Adirondacks as State Forest Preserves. Seven years later, in 1892, the legislature officially declared 2.8 million acres of both public and private lands as Adirondack Park. In 1894, the New York State Constitution was amended to provide for the protection of State Forest Preserve lands. The amendment reads: "The lands of the state, now owned or hereafter acquired, constituting the forest preserve as now fixed by law, shall forever be kept as wild forest lands. They shall not be leased, sold, or exchanged, or taken by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed or destroyed" (New York State Constitution, Section 7, Article VII).

Over the past century the borders of Adirondack Park have increased in size so that it now encompasses some six million acres, 2.5 million of which are publicly owned. Within the park's boundaries lie five major watersheds: Lake Champlain, the St. Lawrence, Mohawk, Black and Hudson Rivers. Three distinct biological regions are found within the park, with temperate deciduous forest being the dominant, followed by boreal forest and a small amount of taiga in the higher elevations. Of the 98 natural communities recognized in New York State, 57 of them are represented in Adirondack Park with 19 of these considered to be "rare." Most of these rare communities are found within the boreal forest region, the bulk of which (in the park's northwestern quadrant) remains in private ownership.

Wilderness preservation efforts in Adirondack Park have led to the designation of over one million acres of wilderness and 18,000 acres of "canoe" areas, waterways managed much like Wild and Scenic Rivers. While 95 percent of the taiga, the "rock and ice," is in public ownership and preserved as Wilderness, 350,000 acres of biologically rich boreal forest remain in private ownership where it is threatened by logging and real estate development. In an attempt to remedy this discrepancy, the State of New York proposed the creation of a 73,000-acre boreal forest wilderness along with the acquisition of 580,000 acres of private land to connect existing wilderness areas to the west of the park. This was echoed by a proposal from the Adirondack Council, a local grassroots conservation group, to create a 400,000-acre Great Bob Marshall Wilderness in the same area. Local opposition has kept both proposals from becoming reality.

Land management is overseen by two state agencies, the New York Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) which manages the state's holdings within the park and the Adirondack Park Agency (APA), charged with overseeing private land use within the park. The APA's main function is to approve or deny permits for "regional projects" that might impact the park's character. In recent years the APA's membership has been stacked in favor of development interests. The decision of whether to salvage rests with these two agencies.

## The Storm

On July 15, 1995, the winds had their way in Adirondack Park. In just a few minutes a freak storm with hurricane force winds toppled 125,000 acres of forest. In all, the storm affected some 900,000 acres, with the worst damage occurring in the Five Ponds Wilderness Area and adjacent private lands in the western Adirondacks, the most biologically rich section of the park.

The DEC foresters' immediate reaction to the blow-down has been a fear of fire due to all the potential fuel load now on the forest floor. Local residents fear the economic loss of what was once commercially valuable timberland. Their solution has been to call for the "emergency salvage" of all "damaged timber."

After consultation with select Adirondack residents, the DEC proposed that the Adirondack Park Agency issue a blanket permit to allow private landowners effected by the storm to salvage timber from their property so that they can mitigate some of their economic loss.

If the permit is approved by the APA, landowners would be allowed to start logging immediately, and could wait until next year to send in their management plans— long after the trees are gone. The permit does not require state conservation officers to inspect salvage operations and thus exempts such operations from state environmental laws. The permit allows for unlimited clearcutting in wetlands and landowners would be allowed to log "all trees, whether damaged or not" where they find that one out of three trees are "damaged." However, no definition of "damaged" is provided, leaving open to trivial interpretations.

Despite the fact that this permit would affect several hundred thousand acres and would reasonably constitute a major action by the state, they have refused to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement on the permit's potential effects, citing an "emergency" situation. They claim there is no time for such lengthy bureaucratic processes.

The DEC has also expressed interest in salvaging timber from state lands, including designated wilderness areas. The Five Ponds Wilderness is the most at risk. At 203,000 acres, the Five Ponds is one of the largest roadless areas in the Adirondacks. Roughly 50,000 acres of virgin white pine and red spruce are found within the Five Ponds, the largest tract of virgin forest in the Northeast. The DEC's proposal has drawn much opposition from conservationists and the media has reported that trees have been spiked in the Five Ponds Wilderness in order to deter logging.

Neither the Department of Environmental Conservation nor the Adirondack Park Agency have decided on the salvage issue yet, but a decision could come at any time. Letters opposing the proposed salvage should be sent to officials at the DEC and APA as well as New York's Governor George Pataki. If you have ever visited the park, relay any experiences you might have had hiking, canoeing, hunting, etc., and express how salvage logging would discourage you from visiting again.

Send you letters to Mr. Michael Zagata, Commissioner Department of Environmental Conservation, 50 Wolf Road, Albany, NY 12233; Daniel T. Fitts, Director, Adirondack Park Agency, PO Box 99, Ray Brook, NY 12977; and Governor George Pataki, State Capitol, Albany, NY 12224.

For more information, contact the Appalachian Conservation Council at 33 Elm Street, Bloomfield, NJ 07003. Those with money to spare should consider contributing to the Buy Back the 'Dacks Fund, which is raising money to purchase ecologically critical lands in Adirondack Park. Cash and checks can be sent to the Buy Back the 'Dacks Fund at PO Box 492, Canton, NY 13617.

# Free Trade:
## Dolphins for dollars in NAFTA deal

BY CRAIG BENEVILLE

The Clinton Administration and some national environmental groups are attempting, in the name of NAFTA, a second bailout of Mexico. This bailout would come on the backs of dead dolphins.

Off the west coast of Central America and Mexico is a region known as the Eastern Tropical Pacific (ETP). For some unknown reason, tuna school in huge numbers beneath herds of dolphins in this region. Fishermen chase the dolphin herds with helicopters and flotillas of speedboats, sometimes dropping explosives to disrupt their sonar. Huge two-kilometer-long purse-seine nets are set around the dolphin herds to catch the tuna swimming below. Throughout the '70s and '80s, this practice captured and slaughtered hundreds of thousands of dolphins every year.

As a result of a campaign launched by Earth Island Institute, and the subsequent consumer boycott of tuna fish, legislation was passed in 1990 establishing the "dolphin safe" label on tuna cans. Nations whose fisheries continued purse-seine netting of tuna saw their catch banned from US supermarket shelves, and closed out of the billion dollar tuna market.

In 1993, Congress approved NAFTA. This controversial agreement's passage was helped by the collusion of seven major environmental groups, including the Environmental Defense Fund, National Wildlife Federation, World Wildlife Fund and the Natural Resources Defense Council. (John Adams, president of the NRDC, bragged the seven had "broken the back of the environmental opposition to NAFTA.") Despite the pledge by Clinton and these free-trade environmental groups that NAFTA would not be used as a lever to weaken US environmental laws, Mexico quietly began lobbying the US to lift its embargo on dolphin-death tuna.

This past summer, a series of secret meetings took place at the Mexican Embassy in Washington, DC. Representatives of tuna-producing countries, US State Department trade officials and fishing industry lawyers allied with the wise use movement attended these meetings. Also in attendance were six "environmental" groups: the Environmental Defense Fund, the Center for Marine Conservation, Greenpeace, the National Wildlife Federation, the World Wildlife Fund and the Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society. Tellingly, the environmental groups were represented, for the most part, by their trade staff. Most of these groups have had little experience in the tuna/dolphin issue. Organizations such as the Earth Island Institute and the Humane Society of the US that have been active in the tuna/dolphin issue were excluded, as were American tuna processors and the members of Congress who drafted the original dolphin protection legislation.

The agreement crafted at these meetings, and signed by all of the environmental groups except the Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society, is the "Declaration of Panama." The Panama Declaration is a trade-off: if the US (with the support of Clinton and the five remaining environmental groups) repeals present regulations protecting dolphins (thereby reopening the US market), then tuna producing countries will agree to make binding the authority of the Inter American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC). The IATTC regulates and controls dolphin mortality in the Eastern Tropical Pacific.

Congress must pass legislation formally codifying such international agreements for them to become binding. Such legislation emerged as Senate Bill 1420, introduced by Ted Stevens (R-Alaska) and John Breaux (D-Louisiana). Environmental writers Jeffrey St. Clair and Alexander Cockburn report that the Clinton Administration wants to rush the bill through the Senate before popular sentiment is rallied, and that the Administration is pushing Stevens to attach the bill as a rider to another, already approved fisheries act. Attaching the bill thusly would shield it from any debate on its merits.

As per the Panama Declaration, the Stevens/Breaux bill would roll back dolphin protection laws in favor of international cooperation under the IATTC. The bill repeals the present US ban on the sale of dolphin-unsafe tuna, allowing any tuna caught by a nation participating in the IATTC access to US markets.

The bill also redefines what qualifies as "dolphin- safe." The present definition of dolphin-safe—"no setting of purse-seine nets on dolphins"—would be modified to allow the chasing, encircling and capturing of dolphins, as long as no "observed" dolphin fatalities are witnessed by onboard monitors. Once captured, the dolphins are to be allowed an escape route by lowering a portion of the net while people in rafts and snorkel gear herd them out. Calling this "dolphin-safe," however, ignores deaths that occur during the chase or after release (say, from a broken nose that prevents feeding). It also ignores the physiological effects on reproductive capacities caused by the stress of the chase. Present fishing operations have been known to chase the same herd of dolphins three times in a single day. Labeling tuna caught in such a way as "dolphin- safe" would amount to consumer fraud.

In a gift to the American fishing industry, the Stevens/Breaux bill would allow American fishing vessels to resume fishing in the Eastern Tropical Pacific under the IATTC guidelines. US vessels are presently banned from dolphin-unsafe tuna fishing.

In return for giving up environmental regulations in the US, the tuna-producing nations in the eastern tropical Pacific agree to make binding the provisions of the "La Jolla" agreement, administered by the IATTC. This 1992 agreement sets limits on the number of observed dolphin kills, provides for international observers to monitor tuna catches, bans the use of explosives and puts forth other measures intended to conserve marine biodiversity. The WWF characterizes it as "constructive engagement," and while acknowledging problems with the agreement, places those problems in the context of overall progress in conserving dolphins. Earth Island Institute, on the other hand, calls the IATTC "a rubber stamp treaty organization comprised of commercial fishing and business interests."

The Humane Society is equally vehement in their denunciation of the agreement and the IATTC. Not only are there significant constitutional and fiscal barriers within participating countries, they say, but enforcement of the La Jolla agreement's standards will continue to be non-existent. Last year, international observers reported over 500 violations of the La Jolla agreement. Fifty-three of these were considered major, with recommended penalties ranging from $50,000 to $250,000. Yet not a single peso in fines was collected, and 88 percent of the time no action was taken whatsoever.

*Decades of interactions with the tuna industry have reduced populations of eastern spinner dolphins to 44 percent of their historic size.*

So to summarize, the Stevens/Breaux bill would repeal dolphin protection in exchange for toothless promises to conserve marine biodiversity. This simply underscores the fact that the bill is NAFTA-driven, not conservation-driven. This was confirmed by the *Contra Costa Times* of California when they quoted Rodrigo Prudencio, of the National Wildlife Federation, as saying, "This is a trade issue... We can't deny that."

In response to this disastrous bill, Barbara Boxer (D-California) and Joseph Biden (D-Delaware)—the original authors of the 1991 Dolphin Safe program—introduced S. 1460. This bill is supported by Earth Island Institute, the Humane Society of the US and over 70 other conservation organizations. Boxer introduced the bill after the "slaughterhouse five," the environmental groups which support S. 1420, refused to retract their endorsement of S. 1420. The American tuna industry, fearing another consumer boycott and competition from cheap Mexican tuna, also supports Boxer's bill.

The Boxer bill maintains current US dolphin protection laws, while allowing the import of dolphin-safe tuna to the US by countries in compliance with the IATTC.

Boxer deserves your kudos. Call her at (202) 224-3553 and thank her for her staunch defense of the dolphin. Call Greenpeace (202) 462-1177 and tell them you think protecting dolphins is more important than protecting trade, and that you are disgusted that they use dolphins to fundraise and then stab them in the back.

# The Shrimp Harvest of Shame

What's the most wasteful fishery in the world? What industry scoops up billions and billions of fish and marine organisms annually and then tosses 90 percent of 'em overboard? What fishery drowns 155,000 endangered sea turtles every year worldwide despite the existence of cheap, effective and proven technologies which would prevent this from happening without having any significant impact on the shrimp harvest?

Oops, gave it away. It's the shrimp industry, of course, strip-mining the oceans to satisfy the insatiable American consumer appetite for bottom-feeding crustacea in garlic butter. Shrimp is the most popular seafood in the US, accounting for 25 percent of all seafood sales. The US and Japan are the world's largest importers of shrimp; the US brings in shrimp from 75 other countries. This means US (and Japanese) consumers are responsible for the tremendous size of the international shrimp fleet, and therefore responsible for its impacts.

Sea turtles can be seen as a flagship or umbrella species in the fight to reverse the destruction of the ocean's ecosystems. Six of the seven species of sea turtles are listed as internationally endangered by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, and all seven species are protected under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES). But this isn't stopping them from drowning in shrimp nets around the world.

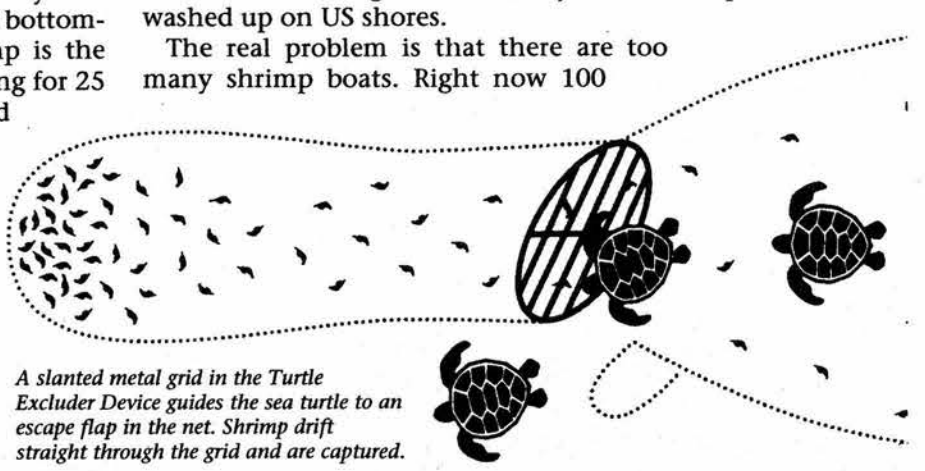
In the US, shrimp fishers are legally required to use Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs). TEDs are cheap and easy to use *(see illustration)*. A slanted metal grid is sewn into the shrimp net near the end. The sea turtles come up against the grid and are guided out an escape hatch to safety. The shrimp drift through the grid and are retained in the net.

TEDs are not only 97 percent effective in saving sea turtles, but they reduce incidental capture of other fish and marine organisms, referred to as "bycatch," by up to 60 percent. For every pound of shrimp harvested, 10 pounds of bycatch is thrown overboard, most of it dead. This deplorable waste adds up to over 1.3 million tons every year. Reduced bycatch due to TED use also means fishers spend less time picking shrimp from the rest of the catch. The shrimp are in better shape, not having been bruised by old tires and other ocean trash that also turns up in the nets.

Yet some shrimpers refuse to use TEDS or deliberately disable them by sewing the escape hatch closed. It's illegal to disable your TED, but next to impossible to catch someone doing so. Cheating is rampant off the Texas and Louisiana coasts. In 1994 and 1995 a total of 4,000 sea turtles washed up dead ("stranded") on Gulf Coast shores. This reflects only a small percentage of the actual number of drowned sea turtles, since most won't wash up, or will wash up in places where they won't be found. Strandings decreased dramatically during times when the shrimp industry was closed down, and during periods of increased TED enforcement.

The Kemp's ridley turtle, one of the most critically endangered animals in the world, is down to less than 1000 breeding females. Last year 573 Kemp's washed up on US shores.

The real problem is that there are too many shrimp boats. Right now 100 more are under construction on the Texas coast. The industry is unregulated as to number of vessels or harvest quotas. But the more boats, the less shrimp per boat. There are three times as many shrimpers now as there were in the 1960s, yet the annual shrimp catch has stayed pretty much the same every year.



*A slanted metal grid in the Turtle Excluder Device guides the sea turtle to an escape flap in the net. Shrimp drift straight through the grid and are captured.*

So what is to be done? As usual, a range of tactics apply. While you're pondering the vulnerable spots of a marine fishery, let us fill you in on a more overt campaign strategy.

Everyone remembers the tuna-dolphin issue. A broad-based tuna boycott, supported by a massive grassroots mobilization, forced the reform of the tuna-fishing industry, ending almost entirely the drowning of dolphins in tuna nets. A similar campaign is now being mounted by Earth Island Institute's Sea Turtle Restoration Project (STRP) and a growing coalition of environmental, animal welfare and marine interest groups.

The Turtle-Safe shrimp campaign certifies shrimp fishers who sign an agreement to use TEDs and cooperate with monitoring by Earth Island observers. Rather than asking the public to boycott shrimp, Turtle-Safe offers a positive "buycott" approach that will reward shrimpers who are doing the right thing, and motivate the rest of the shrimp fleet to follow their lead. STRP is working with docks, processors and brokers to ensure that an ever-increasing supply of shrimp carrying STRP's Turtle-Safe logo is available to restaurants and food stores.

Of course shrimp is also being raised in aquaculture ponds, but this is just as destructive in different ways. Farmed-raised shrimp will not by certified by STRP. Shrimp farming can destroy habitat, pollute water, and possibly spread diseases to wild shrimp populations. Shrimp farming in Asia and South America is responsible for the destruction of coastal mangrove forests and the cultures of indigenous people who depend on them for their livelihoods.

Incidentally, shrimp farming is particularly vulnerable to viral infections with appealing names like Yellow-Head Disease and Red-Body Disease. The newest threat is called Taura. Viruses wipe out entire farming operations overnight. The Mangrove Action Project (PO Box 1854, Port Townsend, WA, 98362) is promoting an international boycott of farmed shrimp.

Boone Seafood of Darien, Georgia, is the first shrimp dock to have all its boat captains or owners sign Turtle-Safe agreements. Boone, like many shrimp docks, is a small family operation that genuinely cares about the oceans. Sinkey Boone invented the Georgia Jumper TED. The Boones belong to the Georgia Fishermen's Association, an organization whose members were using TEDs long before they were federally required.

Turtle-Safe shrimp from Boone is now being offered in restaurants and natural foods stores in San Francisco, Boston, Denver and Hartford, with new outlets coming on all the time. By the time you read this two more docks are expected to be registered with the Turtle-Safe program. In the future, STRP plans to expand the program to include international shrimp fishers. Of the 75 countries that supply shrimp to the US market, only 12 have laws requiring TED use, and actual compliance with such laws is not yet being monitored.

STRP has launched a public education and outreach campaign to increase the demand for Turtle-Safe shrimp and educate the public about fisheries issues. Activist materials are available, including an activist kit, brochures, TV PSA's, and a full-page ad (which recently ran in the *New York Times*). Ask your local restaurants and foodstores to carry Turtle-Safe, and arrange for a little positive publicity when they do. And educate others not to buy shrimp unless it's Turtle-Safe.

Which is over 99 percent of it. Take that, Texas.

To receive an activist kit, contact the Sea Turtle Restoration Project at PO Box 400, Forest Knolls, CA, 94933, or call 415-488-0370 or fax 415-488-0372.

photo by RAN

# Daring Climb Protests Mitsubishi

Donna Parker and Ana Gerhardt of Rainforest Action Network (RAN) were arrested on October 26 after a daring descent of the Bank of California tower in downtown San Francisco. Also arrested was Kelly Quirke, who acted as a go-between with police and security on the building's roof. Parker and Gerhardt suspended themselves from the roof of the skyscraper using rock-climbing ropes and unfurled a huge, 1,225-square-foot banner with the message: "Stop Mitsubishi's Rape of Mother Earth—Boycott Mitsubishi's Bank of California." Parker and Gerhardt came down from the building of their own accord when evening wind conditions became hazardous.

Bank of California—owned by Mitsubishi Bank—was the target of the protest because Mitsubishi Bank funds environmentally destructive projects around the world. RAN holds Bank of California accountable for the harmful practices of its affiliated companies

The two women were arrested and charged with trespassing and conspiracy. Their action followed a march through downtown San Francisco to protest the destruction of the world's rainforests, in observation of World Rainforest Week. The march, which attracted hundreds, was designed to focus public attention on the role of transnational corporations in tropical deforestation.

"I'm risking my life to make this statement," Donna Parker said, "because if we don't stop companies like Mitsubishi from destroying our rainforests, then everyone's life will be at risk."

Mitsubishi Corporation owns logging operations throughout the world. Their activities lay to waste thousands of square miles of forest every year. This deforestation causes the extinction of plant and animal species, ruining the livelihood of the indigenous peoples who inhabit those lands.

Rainforest Action Network works to protect the Earth's rainforests and support the rights of their inhabitants through grassroots education, organizing, and nonviolent direct action. For more information contact Mark Westlund at (415) 398-4404.

# The Final Feeding Frenzy on the Federal Forests

BY PHIL NANAS

The "logging without laws" salvage rider that Clinton signed into law in July is a sneaky, two-pronged assault on the best of what's left of our public native forests. The first prong of this devilish fork is the new "Emergency Salvage Timber Sale Program" which affects nearly every national forest across the country. Hiding behind the façade of "forest health," the timber industry and the government will use more logging to try to right all wrongs caused by their previous mismanagement of public forests. The other evil prong resuscitates all the old controversial sales that were shelved by legal challenges and/or the presence of northern spotted owls and marbled murrelets. The rider, in combination with Clinton's Northwest Forest Plan (Option 9), is a brazen attempt to cut the last of our ancient cathedral forests west of the Cascade crest.

Under subsections (b) and (c) of the rider (the first prong of the attack), the "completion" and "expedited procedures for emergency salvage timber sales" release huge volumes of timber while suspending all pertinent (i.e. civil and environmental) federal laws. The rider applies to both the US Forest Service (USFS) and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). According to an agency report to Congress, total USFS volume figures (BLM figures are not available), top four billion board feet. Contributions to this volume come from nearly every national forest in the country.

Regional and individual forest timber volume breakdowns show that the focus of the first flank of the attack is on vast stretches of native forest, many of which are in roadless areas in Montana and Idaho. Region 1, Northern, plans to extract over 627 million board feet (MMBF) and Region 4, Intermountain, will cut nearly 700 MMBF. Much of the volume from these regions will fragment precious roadless areas, rendering them ineligible for future wilderness designation.

Region 2, Rocky Mountain, plans to extract less than 96 MMBF, and Region 3, Southwest, is shooting for 61 MMBF. Region 8, Southern, has a target of over 307 MMBF of which a significant part—over 149 MMBF—comes from Mississippi. The region's exorbitantly high volume is probably due to the increase in chip mill operations in the area. Region 9, Eastern, is pushing just over 218 MMBF. Most of the individual forests' volumes in these regions are smaller than a single timber sale in the Northwest. However, the ecological effects of the smaller volumes in these regions could be just as devastating because of the smaller size of these forests.

The big push in the West under the new "Emergency Salvage Program" targets the forests in the eastern parts of Washington, Oregon and California. These forests cover vast areas and have considerable amounts of fragile old-growth Ponderosa pine. The misconception is that fire suppression, high-grading, and other mismanagement can be fixed by logging out the biomass these systems require to recover.

Region 5, Pacific Southwest, will target over 818 MMBF. As usual, the volume leader is Region 6, Pacific Northwest, which will extract nearly 1,139 MMBF from the great conifer rainforests. Yes, that's over a billion board feet, a quarter of the national volume produced by the rider!

The second prong of the assault is contained in subsection (k) of the rider. Subsection (k) paragraph (1) mandates that the "318" sales be logged "with no change in the originally advertised terms, volumes, and bid prices, all timber sale contracts offered or awarded before that date in any unit of the National Forest System or district of the Bureau of Land Management subject to section 318 of Public Law 101-121." The 318 sales are leftover from another timber rider, introduced to Congress in 1989 by the "architect of extinction" Oregon Senator Mark Hatfield. This rider mandated the logging of spotted owl habitat; only those units determined to be "occupied" by spotted owls or marbled murrelets were spared.

Subsection (k) paragraph (2) states that "no sale unit shall be released or completed under this subsection if any threatened or endangered bird species is *known to be nesting* within the acreage that is the subject of the sale unit" (emphasis added). The timber industry lawyers and lobbyists who wrote this bill were very careful with their word choice. "Occupancy" for marbled murrelets is currently determined by the behavioral pattern of circling above the nesting area. The timber industry argues, however, that "known to be nesting" should be defined by finding egg shell fragments and fecal rings high in the old-growth canopy, where the murrelet lays its egg on a mossy branch without actually building a nest. Evidence of the nest is almost impossible to find without climbing every tree. With this interpretation, virtually all units currently considered "occupied" would be released.

THE PRINCE OF SALVAGE

Which definition will stand is presently being decided in court. Judge Michael Hogan is to make his ruling any day. If Hogan rules against the threatened and endangered birds (he has *never* ruled against the timber industry), and the appeals court upholds his decisions, the worst-case scenario will be upon us. He will have effectively released every formerly illegal USFS and BLM timber sale in the states of Oregon and Washington. Nearly 1.1 billion board feet (1,099 MMBF) from 184 shelved timber sales could be added to the volume released by the rider. (Note that the volumes quoted here are on the high side. The USFS was only able to provide the original, pre-cut volumes for all the sales.)

But that wasn't enough for the timber industry. Subsection (k) paragraph (3) will "provide the purchaser an equal volume of timber, of like *kind* and value" if it is in fact "known to be nested" by a murrelet. The word "kind" was also carefully chosen. They don't just get equal value, they get big fat trees. In the case of the Siuslaw National Forest (Oregon Coast Range), the District Ranger actually stated that the replacement volume just doesn't exist!

The Coast Range 318 sales alone are said to represent 25 percent of all remaining marbled murrelet nesting habitat in the lower 48 states. The USFS 318 sales, with known nesting sites of threatened and endangered bird species, add up to over 408 MMBF. It is a volume of old growth the timber industry made sure it would not have to give up. The total volume of 318 sales from both BLM and USFS that could be released by the rider adds up to nearly 751.4 MMBF. The "318 sales" represent the best of what is left of classic old-growth habitat. It is this volume of giant trees—worth top dollar on the export market or as veneer—that has the timber industry drooling!

My biggest fear is that some of the more moderate and visible factions of the environmental community (nationals and larger regional groups) support the President's plan, and even support his reelection, in a misguided hope of killing the rider. This is entirely unacceptable behavior for those who are supposed to be advocates for the environment.

A look at the sales in the range of the northern spotted owl is also revealing. The President likes to claim he ended the "gridlock" over logging in this region. In fact he simply loosened the jammed logs which are once again flowing to the mills and the export docks. Less than half of the older, multistory forests left in the owl's range received the supposed protection of the President's plan.

Let's not forget whose signature made the rider law . The USFS and BLM have proven that they were unable to obey the law when there were laws in our public forests. It was because the USFS consistently lost in court that the rider was created. We simply cannot trust the agency to do the right thing. *The obvious solution to "Logging Without Laws" is Laws Without Logging!*

For information on how YOU can help the zero-cut campaign contact the author at Native Forest Council, PO Box 2190, Eugene, OR 97402, (541) 688-2600, Fax (541) 461-2156, email: zerocut2@aol.com.

## FINAL NOTE

On December 5, Judge Hogan ruled again in the never-ending saga of ecosystem destruction. He had only to read the salvage rider verbatim to condemn the old growth to death. Subsection (d) of the rider specifically states that Option 9 cannot be enforced. Subsection (k) mandates that every 318 sale be cut without delay. No interpretation on Hogan's part was necessary. He simply prescribed the letter of the law.

What Hogan will rule upon very soon is whether the rider require the Forest Service and the BLM to make available every sale ever planned out in their histories, including those that were once in Designated Wilderness Areas and National Parks. The rider deems *all* logging in compliance with federal environmental laws, overriding any other treaties, conventions, international agreements, etc.

In addition, sales under the rider "shall not be precluded because the costs of such activities are likely to exceed the revenues derived from such activities."

It is probably better that the public, and the environmental community, for that fact, accept the reality that Option 9 never protected our forests. Because of the ruling, restrictions on logging have ceased to exist in the Northwest, but industry never obeyed the law anyway.

On a rough draft of this article a friend wrote "Hogan would sell his own mother." Well, not quite—but almost! One of the timber sales he fated to death surrounds Barklow Mountain in Southwestern Oregon where Hogan spent much time as a youth. This mountain was named after Hogan's grandfather, a former county commissioner. Hogan remarked, "Personally I wish the Forest Service never sold any of that [timber]." Holding to the letter of the law, Hogan sold out his grandfather's name sake!

# Lawsuit Threat Stops Salvage Timber Sale in the Chiricahua Mountains

BY SOUTHWEST CENTER BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

The Southwest Center for Biological Diversity successfully stopped the first attempt to implement the "logging without laws" salvage rider in the Southwest.

In response to complaints from environmental groups, the Coronado National Forest withdrew its decision to "salvage" log a quarter million board feet of timber in the Chiricahua Mountains of southeastern Arizona. Environmentalists had vowed to file suit against the Forest Service for failure to involve the public. They also vowed to charge the Agency with contempt of court charges for violating a court order and a settlement agreement barring all commercial timber sales until studies are conducted on the effects of logging on endangered species.

Salvage refers to the practice of logging forests which have burned. The Rustler Salvage Sale was scheduled to log timber within an area burned by the Rattlesnake Fire in 1994. Early in 1995, the Coronado National Forest alerted the public that it was considering a salvage sale in the Rattlesnake Burn area, and that public comments were welcome. After Congress passed the "logging without laws" rider of the Recession Act, however, the Forest Service suspended public involvement, refusing to respond to the comments sent in by concerned citizens. Additionally, the agency excluded the sale from environmental analysis, environmental laws, and from citizen appeal. According to Kieran Suckling, Director of the Southwest Center for Biological Diversity, "the Chiricahua are one of Arizona's most loved forests. When the Forest Service saw the opportunity to cut the public out, it jumped at the chance. The message here is that when the public disapproves of logging, the Forest Service will make backroom deals behind our backs."

As horrendous as the "logging without laws" salvage rider is, it does have minimal requirements for public involvement. "The Coronado National Forest refused to follow even these minimal standards," said Suckling, "because this sale is so unpopular."

Environmentalists vowed to file a motion with Judge Muecke on Friday, December 8, 1995, charging the Forest Service with contempt of court if the agency did not withdraw the sale on December 7, 1995.

Additionally, the timber sale violated a court order barring all commercial logging on National Forests in Arizona and New Mexico. On August 12,1995, US District Court Judge Carl Muecke issued an injunction stopping all timber sales in the Southwest until the Forest Service completed studies on the effects of logging on the threatened Mexican spotted owl. An agreement was eventually reached between environmentalists and the Forest Service releasing a few select sales from the injunction. In return the Forest Service agreed it would abide by the judge's order and not seek to release any additional sales.

"There is no end to Forest Service lawlessness," said Suckling, "not only can't they follow the law, they can't even follow a court order or a signed agreement."

The Southwest Center for Biological Diversity has moved. Their new address is PO Box 17839, Tucson, AZ 85731; phone (520) 733-1391; fax 733-1404; email: swcbd@igc.apc.org.

# Montanans Rally to Stop Lawless Logging

BY PHIL KNIGHT

Over a hundred local citizens turned out for a rally at the Bozeman Federal Building on November 21, to protest logging proposed in Hyalite Canyon, a popular recreation area. Hyalite is the #1 recreation area in Region 1 (Intermountain), and is used by hikers, fishermen, handicapped people, climbers, skiers, hunters, etc.

Initiated by the Yellowstone office of the Native Forest Network and organized by a grassroots coalition, Citizens Against Lawless Logging, the November 21 rally drew people from all walks of life. The rally participants demanded that the Forest Service hold a public hearing on the Hyalite proposal and asked Senator Max Baucus to introduce legislation to repeal the salvage rider. Hundreds of letters to Mr. Baucus requesting repeal have been collected in the Bozeman area alone.

The Gallatin National Forest announced on November 1 the "Hyalite II Timber Salvage Sale" in Hyalite Canyon. The Hyalite timber sale has been exempted from public review and environmental laws under the infamous "salvage rider" which targets public forests across the country for logging under a bogus claim of "forest health crisis." Hyalite is the first area on the Gallatin National Forest proposed for this lawless logging. The sale, originally proposed in 1990, was shut down this year by a lawsuit which was filed in 1991. The suit was successful because the Forest Service failed to consider the impacts of adjacent private lands logging in analyzing the sale.

The Gallatin NF, which is targeted with 14 million board feet of salvage, has been virtually shut down the past several years because the forest is so important for wildlife habitat and recreation, and due to the impacts of private lands logging on "checkerboard" inholdings within the Gallatin. The salvage rider is once again opening up the fragile lands of this spectacular corner of the Yellowstone ecosystem to heavy logging.

The Forest Service's current scoping documents list a series of "issues" to be "considered" before they ignore them all and log it anyway. Cumulative impacts are not among the issues to be considered. One huge area to be logged is directly across the canyon from Practice Rock, one of the most popular rock climbing areas in the region.

Another issue the Forest Service is ignoring is the danger associated with log trucks hauling on the narrow, steep Hyalite Canyon road, which is heavily used by recreationists. Many of the sale units are to be helicopter logged, requiring helicopter pads right along the road in the narrow canyon. Sounds real safe, dangling logs over the traffic!

Hyalite is a perfect example of what is wrong with lawless logging. The Forest Service has dredged up an old timber sale which had been stopped by a successful lawsuit, and re-offered a larger version of the sale as salvage. Now there is no way to appeal it or sue to stop it. However, people still have their voices, their bodies and their commitment to stop this rip-off of public forests.

Please write Gene Gibson, District Ranger, US Forest Service, Bozeman Ranger District, 3710 Fallon, Box C, Bozeman, MT 59715; (406) 587-6920.

For more information contact Native Forest Network Yellowstone, PO Box 6151, Bozeman, MT 59771-6151; (406) 585-9211; email: nfn@igc.apc.org.

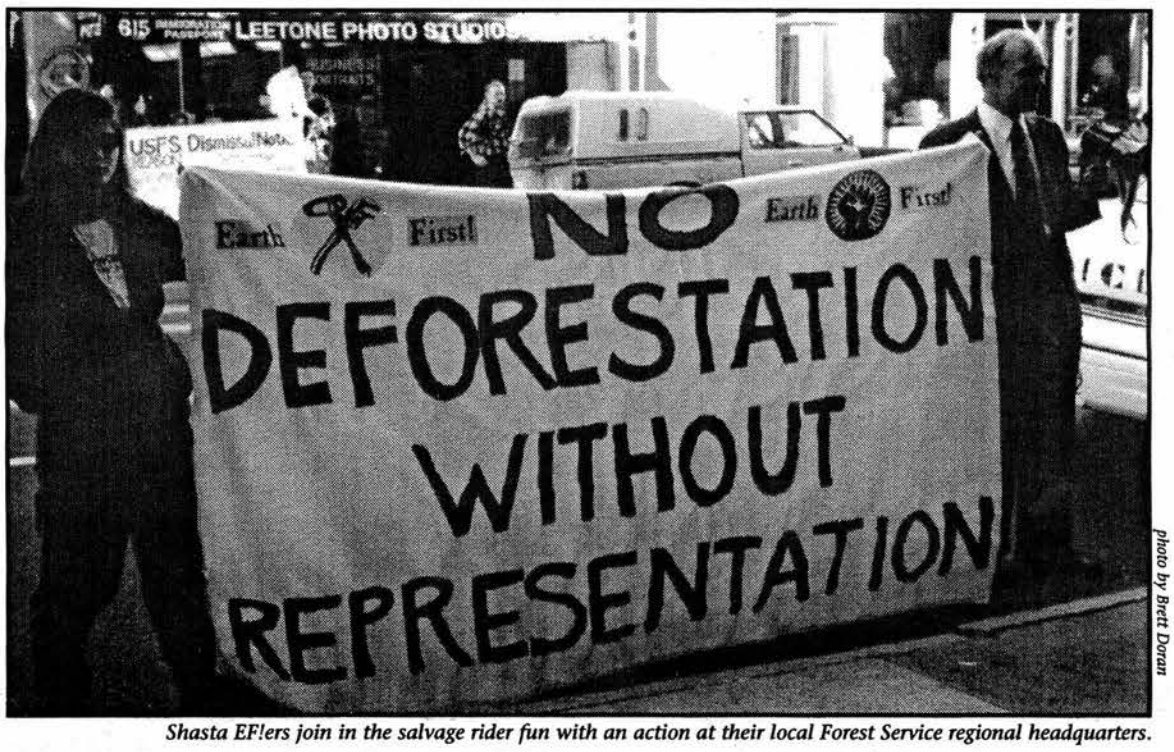



photo by Brett Doran

*Shasta EF!ers join in the salvage rider fun with an action at their local Forest Service regional headquarters.*

# THE LAST OF THE OLD GROWTH IN THE OLYMPICS

## Freddy Hugging

On a typically rainy Thursday night, November 30, 25 activists met in Olympia to organize one of many actions that lie ahead for the Olympic National Forest campaign. The meeting was called that afternoon in response to word that the first of 11 "318" sales in the Olympic National Forest, Caraco Cat, had fallen victim to the saws. The courts had previously enjoined these sales from being logged in order to protect the marbled murrelet and northern spotted owl. But the salvage rider put them back on the chopping block. By five am Friday the riffraff had assembled in Sequim, Washington, sleepless, yet eagerly anticipating the day ahead. The logging trucks driving up the road were met by a group of folks bearing gifts. We offered freshly brewed coffee and home-made vegan goodies (we hear a lot of loggers are going vegan these days) in the hopes that they might put down their chainsaws and take the day off. Apparently loggers don't discuss business over breakfast and found another way into the sale unit.

Soon after, uninvited Forest Service Law Enforcement came to crash the party. The Freddies were quick to point out a lock on the gate which had mysteriously appeared the night before. A closure was then placed on the area. A television news camera, local reporters and our own media were allowed into the closure to document the effect of two day's logging. The result was some positive media coverage both in the newspapers and on TV.

Respectful dialogue continued for the next few hours. At one point a pileated woodpecker came down to the protest site, seemingly to express her anger at the destruction of the last of her ancient forest habitat in the Caraco Creek drainage. Everybody present voiced their concern over the fate of our national forests. We feel this is an important step toward making this a successful campaign. We have shown our willingness to engage all sides in our attempt to once again let peace reign over our Olympic range. Freddies, reporters, loggers and activists were able to all circle together and thank everybody for the open, non-confrontational communication. It is likely that we'll continue hugging trees, not freddies, and that the rest of our actions will not end like this one.

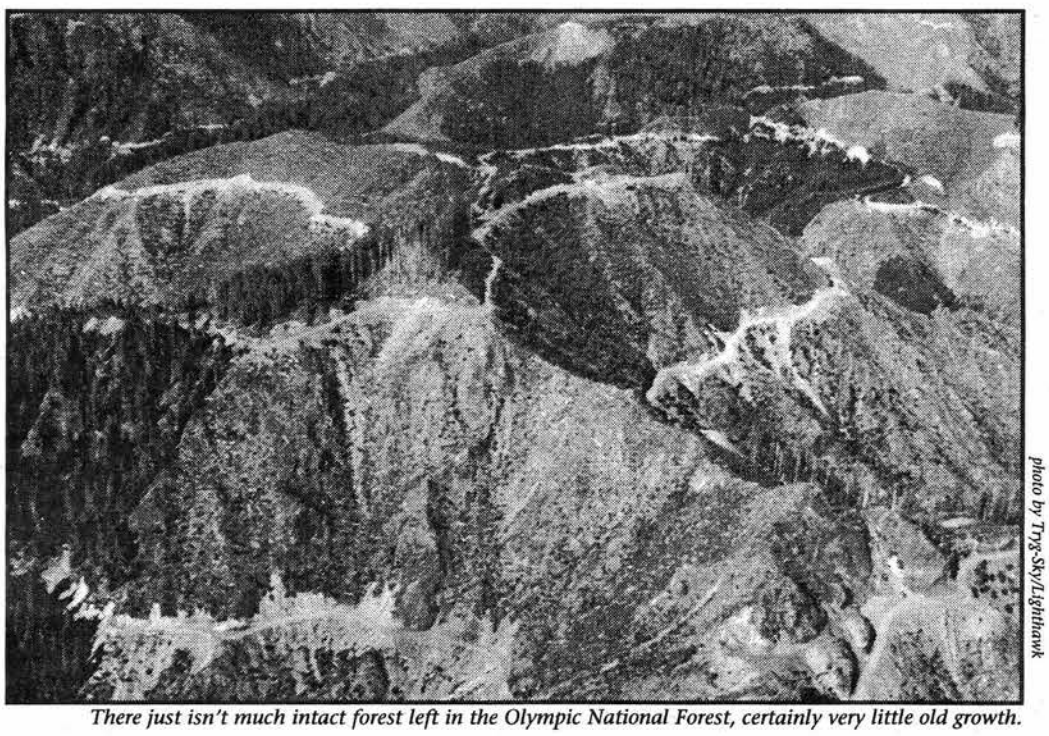


photo by Trys-Sky/Lighthawk

*There just isn't much intact forest left in the Olympic National Forest, certainly very little old growth.*

## The Rest of the Story

On November 17, 40 of us rallied in downtown Seattle at the Federal Building, where we handed out over 500 cards asking people to call Clinton to demand a repeal of the salvage rider.

We have hiked and photographed several of the 11 salvage sales, finding 45 degree and steeper slopes, and some huge trees. The sales have been noted as owl forage habitat. They are home to many other endangered species , but the rider does not allow for surveying of any timber sales.

We have started offering non-violent civil disobedience training to people who want to join us on the front lines. Call our contact numbers listed below or write us at the contact addresses in the directory [*page 39*] to get involved.

## What You Can Do To Help

- Attend a non-violent civil disobedience training, join an affinity group, and prepare to get arrested protecting ancient forests.
- Be a supporter for those of us on the front lines.
- Volunteer to help with the logistics of moving people, food and gear to the protest lines. Provide support for those who are jailed.
- Provide competent *pro bono* legal aid.
- Send us something from our wish list. We are collecting cold/wet weather gear for upcoming woods actions in preparation for what we expect will be a long, wild winter.
- Send us your hard-earned $$ so we can get to the woods, and pay our phone and copying costs.

## Wish List

Saws, hammers, shovels, hand axes, picks, pulaskis, buckets; sleeping bags, blankets, rain gear, warm non-cotton winter clothing; tarps 12'x12' and larger; ropes and climbing gear; kitchenware; canned, dried and fresh food; skis and snowshoes; flashlights, walkie-talkies, CB radios, 35 mm cameras and/or rolls of 400 ASA film; video camera w/accessories and/or tapes.

Contact Seattle EF! at (206) 545-0866, Cascadia EF! at (360) 352-6521, and Olympic EF! at (360) 385-7141.

# ADVENTURES IN WARNERWORLD

BY MICK GARVIN

For you who've been away or not paying attention, the Cascadia Free State is hard-pressed by foreign (US) saws after the cumulative disasters of Option 9, the salvage rider and Judge Michael Hogan's reading of that rider's language. On September 6, activists from all over the Cascadia bioregion began a blockade of the Warner Creek arson-salvage sale, and after rain, snow, federales, a record-setting (as of December 14th) 100 days, damn few people, and no arrests, we are proud to say, "NOT ONE STICK LOGGED!"

As the Cascadians held the blockade at Warner Creek against the US Forest Service and Thomas Creek Lumber for the 83rd day (November 27), our favorite local fredderale law officer, Melody, and one of her buddies visited the camp. After girding their loins to brave the snow and the overwhelming mellow of the Cascadians, they trudged through the encampment (the drawbridge was down to encourage the public to come in and set a spell) and went up the reformed Forest Service Road 2408 to gawk at Evolution Creek. This watercourse is now running through a chasm over eight feet deep and 15 feet wide as it crosses the late, unlamented 2408. After staring into its depths long enough to risk frostbite, they retreated to their dinner-mint on wheels and rolled down the hill. Exhausted by the visit, WarnerWorld raised the drawbridge and called it a day. Just in time, too, because a local exorcism went awry and demons cast from a nearby herd of swine (four-legged) leapt into the body of Melody's compatriot, who roared back up the hill, and, frothing slightly, proceeded to assault the wall with a pocket knife. Finally he ceased and in a voice disturbingly like Linda Blair's, informed the Cascadians that they were "blocking public access."

"The public is welcome," came the reply from the activist locked down in the crow's nest, 20 feet over his head, "just not people like you when they're representing hostile foreign powers." Luckily, this confused the demons inside the unfortunate fredderale; he and Melody were able to leave and we sincerely hope she got him some help quickly.

Since then, the Warner Creek Blockade has broken existing records for duration, as well as garnering rave reviews from Northwest bed-and-breakfast afficionados. Come join in this happenin' scene, but call for reservations.

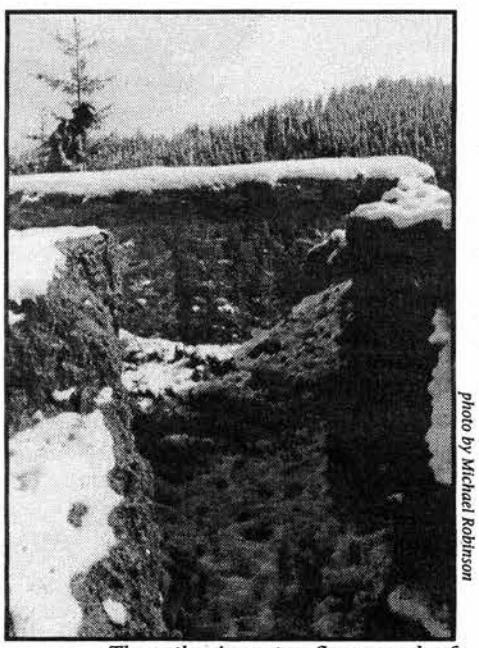


photo by Michael Robinson

*The author inspects a fine example of Cascadian handywork—Full Moon Gorge.*

## We Need You and Your Stuff!

The Cascadia Forest Defenders have been hard at work throughout the wildlands of the Pacific Northwest, taking direct action where nothing else (especially time) is left. So what do we want from you? YOUR BODY, OF COURSE! ...And money, quality radio gear and technical assistance, polypro™, snowmobiles, a 386 lap-top computer, a hi-8 video camera, cell phones, climbing rope, tipis, wood stoves, auto mechanics, hackers, etc.

Send all of the above, requests for information, the addresses of your friends and family (active and/or rich) and orders for our bitchin' "Cascadia Forest Defenders-Roadpecker Local 2408" T-shirt to:

Cascadia Forest Defenders, PO Box 11122, Eugene, OR 97440; (541) 343-7305; email: mickey@efn.org

Cash donations greater than $20 will get you a pound or so of our favorite ex-road FS 2408, to put on the mantle next to your hunk of the Berlin Wall. Just let us know where to send it.

It may also interest you to know that there will be a Cascadian Winter Rendezvous at the Warner Creek encampment at the end of February, immediately prior to the soon-to-be-radicalized Environmental Law Conference in Eugene. Call for directions and info; it will be a snow camp, so snowshoes, cross-country skis and inner tubes are appropriate dress.

## Rumor Control

Recently a stir arose in the Cascadia region about a newspaper report on the Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA) activities in the Warner Creek area. It seems OSHA has gone on record saying it may be too dangerous to log Warner Creek (burned trees might fall on someone and whatnot). When the story broke in the Eugene *Register Guard*, many thought Warner Creek had been definitively saved from the rapacious saws of the USFS. This, however, is not the case. The OSHA angle is old news; the reporter was just looking for a new angle on Warner Creek (thus giving us more of the kind of press we couldn't buy, even if we had the money). The Forest Service has not, to our knowledge, changed its collective mind on logging Warner Creek. They are altering their plan to reduce the risk to loggers, but they're still hell-bent on cutting. So for those of you who haven't come to the Free State because of the OSHA rumor, disregard it and get your butts out here.

# The Blue Mountains Need Your Help

While much attention has been riveted on spectacular old-growth sales going down in places like the redwoods, Sugarloaf and Cove/Mallard, under the "logging without laws" salvage rider an already massive logging program is being quietly escalated in eastern Oregon, Washington and Idaho. Over half of Oregon's forests lie east of the Cascades in the more arid high desert country where the local population is sparse and visitors are far more rare than in the lush westside rainforests. In these drier eastside forests pines and firs take centuries to grow 40 inches or more in diameter. Here, old growth is roughly defined as 21 inches (diameter at breast height) or greater, a less dramatic size but equally crucial to the regions' biodiversity of species and natural ecosystem functioning, such as water filtration, carbon storage and nutrient cycling.

"Highgrading" (removing just the big trees of the preferred species, usually Ponderosa pine and western larch) was severe as long ago as the late 1920s and early 1930s. Yet old growth seemed so endless that in many areas only the largest trees were taken and fir were often ignored, leaving mature pine and fir to grow to become the last patches of old growth remaining today.

Roadless areas are especially crucial to the preservation of native forests because they represent the last sizable unlogged areas; the only places outside of designated wilderness still capable of sustaining far-ranging large predators sensitive to human disturbance, such as wolverine, gray wolf, grizzly bears and lynx. Sensitive native plants also have a better chance of survival in roadless areas because they often require the moisture characteristics of closed-canopy, unlogged forests which have been decimated elsewhere due to trampling and foraging by livestock.

Roadless areas are often adjacent to "rock and ice" designated wilderness. Taken together these wilderness complexes are frequently large enough to enable survival of wolverine (which need winter ranges of about 150 square miles) and pine marten (male pine marten need home ranges between 2,288 to 5,386 acres).

One such place currently proposed for salvage logging is the Aldrich roadless area. Ponderosa pine six to seven feet in diameter are marked for cutting. Beneath the forest canopy, rotting woody debris is so moist that water trickles out when chunks are broken off and squeezed, even on hot summer afternoons.

Although this sale does not currently include a heavy continuous cut, the scattered cuts which stretch over 1,444 acres will punch holes in this intact ecosystem. This will seriously impact the viability of the sensitive species that have been pushed into this small corner for refuge.

The ranchers who live directly below Aldrich are opposing the sale with a lawsuit. They pointed out that any logging on the steep and highly unstable slopes will likely lead to landslides and erosion which would clog the streams with silt. The streams are surrounded with alder and ninebark and are teaming with aquatic life including redband trout. The geologist's report confirmed the ranchers fears by stating that the area "has high landslide potential."

Other sale areas outside of roadless areas may also require help to survive the current forest holocaust under the salvage rider. These include some notable fire sales, euphemistically dubbed "fire recovery" projects by the Forest Service. A good example of the injustices perpetuated under the guise of "fire recovery" is the Reed fire sale on the Lang Creek District of the Malheur National Forest. Logging is proposed for 752 acres of the fire area, including 293 acres of the former Greenhorn Mountain RARE II Roadless Area.

Overlapping three watersheds, the Reed sale encompasses predominantly steep slopes over tributaries to salmon and steelhead habitat (in the Middle Fork John Day River), bull trout habitat (in Big Boulder Creek) and redband trout habitat (in Lemon Creek). Logging these steep slopes could seriously damage riparian habitat and sensitive, threatened and endangered fish populations. Continued cattle grazing in the area—especially now that a highly palatable sterile wheatgrass seed has been seeded and grown throughout the area—could greatly increase the erosion, sedimentation and loss of riparian vegetation.

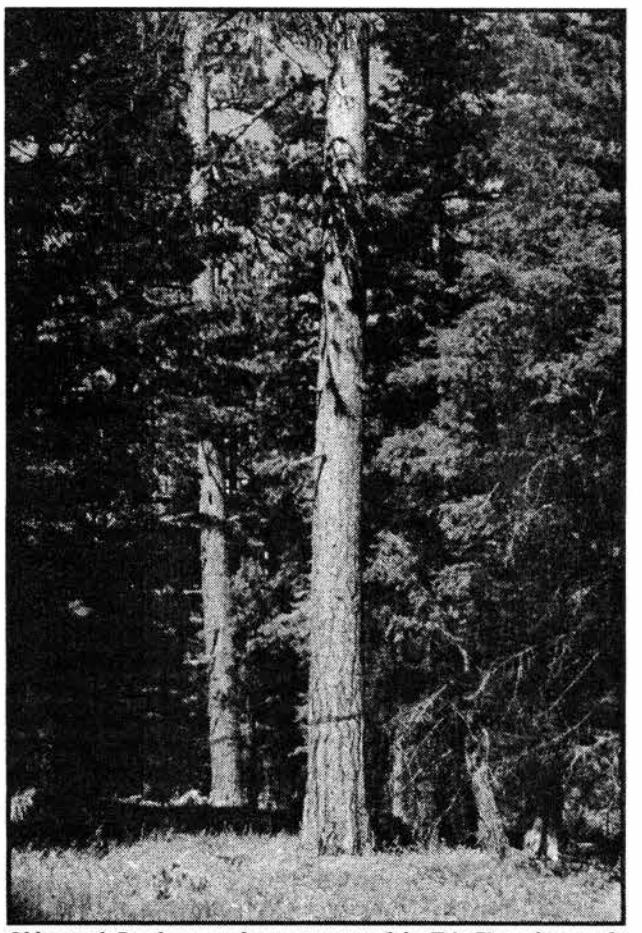
Much of the burned area proposed for logging is pristine old growth, where large snags are still standing, offering high-quality hiding cover, significant canopy closure and moisture retention even after the fire, as well as habitat for cavity nesters. Despite claims in the Environmental Assessment that only dead trees would be cut, a significant amount of live, green old trees are within the sale. Much of the fire area did not burn intensely, and left a mosaic of live and dead trees with substantial green canopy. The two largest sale units contain many green firs marked to be cut, including old growth. We found one live grand fir marked to be cut that is over four feet in diameter (centuries old on the Eastside). The tree had only the slightest scorch mark at the base, like so many other live fir allegedly "dead or dying."

It's been over a year since the fire and these trees are still vigorous, having survived drought, insect defoliation and fire only to be threatened by the Forest Service in the name of "Forest Health" and "Fire Recovery."

Another scam that followed the passage of the savage rider is the new tactic of taking previously sold timber sale and reworking it, reincorporating many of the sale units that had been deferred before on the basis of science. For example, they reincorporate the old growth, northern goshawk corridors and fledgling areas, sensitive riparian areas and such, that were taken out of these sales before the change in political winds towards logging without laws.

The big old Ponderosa pines have been marked to be cut once again and protection for species like goshawk is virtually nonexistent. Sales being revamped by the Bear Valley District of the Malheur National Forest in this way include the Fawn II, Billy II, S.F. Deer II and Trio sales, all of which are second sales offered from deferred areas of already sold sales in the same area. The Trio sale is a combination of three older sales in a very green, healthy watershed, with old-growth Ponderosa pine marked to be cut and active goshawks and sharp-shinned hawks in proposed sale units.

The original sales (planned mainly in 1993) are bad enough in themselves, mostly originally planned as old-growth sales in the last larger blocks of Ponderosa pine and some mixed conifer pine-fir old growth on the Malheur National Forest. Although agreements with activists were made (under threat of a comprehensive lawsuit) not to cut the old-growth diameter trees, the sales were not removed from the logging plan. The logging of mature trees as planned would effectively diminish or destroy old-growth habitat value by eliminating multilayered canopy structure, canopy closure needed by old-growth-dependent species, and replacement old trees with future large snags and downed wood.



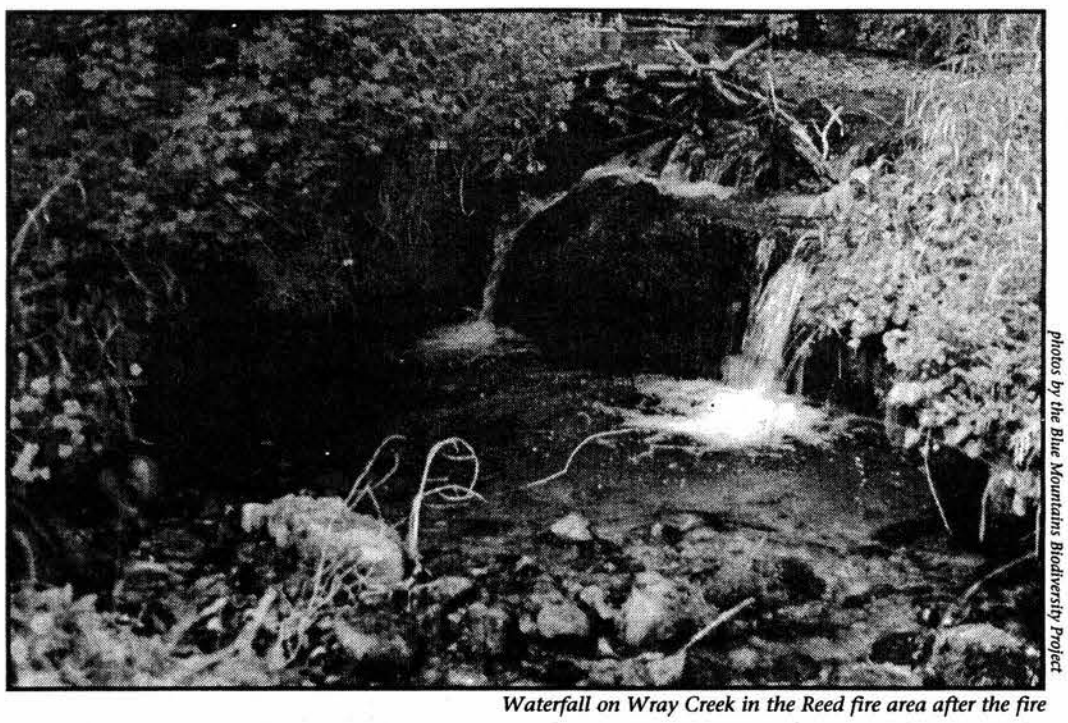
*Old-growth Ponderosa to be cut as part of the Trio Fire salvage sale*

These older sales are disastrous because they will diminish old-growth habitat—especially in Ponderosa pine stands. Such sales include Scotty (now being logged), Myrtle Park (sold), Blade and Cove (sold), Hogflat and Billy. Scotty and Myrtle Park were planned in beautiful larger stands of old-growth Ponderosa pine, which were selectively high-graded long enough ago to now have recovered significant old-growth habitat value. The Billy and Blade sale areas both contain goshawk habitat important to local and regional goshawk viability, with the Cove sale area providing goshawk corridor habitat. Hogflat and the original Driveway sale areas are located in vulnerable transitional zones where forests barely manage to persist into the high desert sagebrush prairies. Planned logging in these areas could change the microclimate and moisture retention of soils enough to make regeneration of healthy forest very difficult.

We intended to include these sales in a lawsuit filed by the Natural Resources Defense Council and numerous grassroots Eastside plaintiffs, including the Blue Mountains Biodiversity Project, but some have already sold, making them harder to stop. Now the salvage rider may render most litigation largely symbolic, though useful for educating the public and inspiring them to kick out this lawless right-wing Congress.

Some of these sales have already been sold, some could be sold at any time and many could go down as early as this winter or early spring. The time is long past for writing letters or filing appeals. We need you to come out to these areas, hike them, appreciate their beauty and diversity and form an attachment and commitment to them for the fight that is to come. For more information (such as how to obtain maps for these areas, weather conditions for access, etc.) write the Blue Mountains Biodiversity Project, HCR-82, Fossil, Oregon 97830.

Please address your concerns to Oregon Governor John Kitzhaber, 254 State Capitol Bldg., Salem, OR, 97310, (503) 378-3111; Region 6 Regional Forester USFS, 333 SW 1st, Portland, OR, 97204, (503) 326-2954.



*photos by the Blue Mountains Biodiversity Project*

*Waterfall on Wray Creek in the Reed fire area after the fire*

# Good News for Headwaters

## Wildlife Biologists May Have to Hike and Camp

BY RANDY GHENT

Activists usually view the California Department of Forestry (CDF) as bureaucratic buck-passers who wear blinders to gross legal violations and internal mistakes—such as "NO UNATHORIZED PARKING" stenciled all over the curb outside its offices.

From such a slapdash agency, you'd never expect an intelligent response to an egregious logging plan. But that's exactly what activists got on November 29.

Pacific Lumber Company, through its subsidiary Salmon Creek Corporation, submitted a road-building plan to CDF back in March that would extend the existing "Death Road" through Headwaters Grove for a mile, nearly cutting the grove in two. [To avoid details and suspense, skip to final four paragraphs.]

The "Timber Harvest Plan," THP 1-95-099, was designed to access roadless areas of Headwaters Grove for future logging and "scientific study." The proposed road roughly follows an existing wildlife study trail, but the company complains that surveyors should be able to drive to their observation stations to save time and reduce the environmental impact associated with sleeping in the woods.

In other words, Pacific Lumber advocates studying whatever wildlife remains after the corporation irreparably desecrates what's probably the largest pristine redwood habitat left.

The existing portion of the "Death Road" is eroding into the adjacent Little South Fork Elk River, even though the road was built only several years ago and has never been used intensively. Species such as the raven normally don't frequent intact redwood groves. But they've invaded Headwaters along this wide swath of destruction—potentially preying on marbled murrelet eggs and chicks. The "Death Road's" extension would cut through the heart of Headwaters Grove, causing similar problems there, including a change in microclimate.

The California Department of Fish and Game (known as Squish and Maim, unfairly in this case), based its opposition to the road plan on existing laws: "The determination made by the RPF [registered professional forester], that significant impacts will not occur, did not acknowledge the potential impacts to a) known listed species, or b) species which could be present, and for which either no surveys have been conducted or the surveys appear to have been conducted to an unacceptable level of confidence or probability of actually finding the target species [usually the marbled murrelet]..."

By contrast, Pacific Lumber's Timber Harvest Plan predictably reads: "This THP will not have a significant impact to the MAMU [marbled murrelet], either direct or cumulative, considering the magnitude of anticipated disturbance (eight acres) relative to the magnitude of MAMU habitat (2,900 acres) in the immediate vicinity."

Such ignorance of conservation biology can be painful to observe. Pacific Lumber says it intends to construct a "seasonal truck road" for which "all the trees within the 80- to 100-foot-wide road construction easement must be removed by clearcutting." Additional trees outside the easement could be cut if Pacific Lumber feels they pose a safety hazard. And with Pacific Lumber, no discretion goes unabused.

On November 29, over 40 Earth First!ers descended on CDF's Fortuna office—site of this year's post-Rendezvous action—to rally and participate in a review meeting for the road scheme. After hearing comments from the public, CDF review chairman Joe Fassler announced his panel's unanimous recommendation to deny Pacific Lumber's plan. Upon hearing the decision, activist-forester Tracy Katelman responded, "On behalf of the taxpayers of California, I'd like to thank you for upholding the public trust."

Activists expect Richard A. Wilson, CDF's statewide director, to uphold the denial formally by December 20. After that, everyone awaits Pacific Lumber's whiny appeal to the state Board of Forestry, in which the company will argue its property rights have been taken without compensation. To give you a sample of the pro-road plan argument, here's Pacific Lumber "resource manager" Tom Herman:

"The Rules clearly reflect the legislative decision of the Timberland Productivity Act that timber harvesting, not species protection, is the use which State law says should be made of these lands... The owner's right to harvest cannot be denied on the basis of speculation, fears, or unsupported assertions of opinion." (Speaking of unsupported assertions, Herman's daughter, incidentally, says her father won't let her wear Esprit clothing because the company donates to radical environmental causes.)

*Headwaters Grove:*
*Clear line,existing road*
*Dotted line, proposed road.*

So it's not over 'til it's over. Like any other environmental campaign, all victories are temporary and all losses are permanent. But Headwaters activists, eight years into the campaign, never quit. To find out why, call Northcoast Earth First! and come visit the majestic grove yourself.

# More Old Growth Found in Massachusetts

## Threatened by Ski Expansion

BY ANDY BUCKLEY

There is little old-growth forest remaining in Massachusetts. Dr. Peter Dunwiddie, a plant ecologist at the Massachusetts Audubon Society, has documented 26 sites of ancient forest remaining in the state, all west of the Connecticut River. Altogether, the sites total less than 300 acres.

During the spring, Donna Brownell, the head of the environmental group WEST (Watchdogs for an Environmentally Safe Town) and her husband documented a stand of trees on Wachusett Mountain which was later confirmed as old growth by ecologist Robert Leverett. WEST is opposing ski area expansion on Wachusett Mountain which would lead right through the newly discovered old growth.

The forest seems to have survived due to the fact that part of it is contained within a large, sloping boulder field which made it fairly inaccessible to early woodcutters. Gnarled, thick-barked trunks of sugar maple, yellow birch and northern red oak stand among lush ferns and mosses which blanket the floor of this primitive landscape. Due to the harsh mountain climate, the trees are fairly small in diameter for old growth. However, one cannot walk through this area without reverence for the perseverance which many of the trees display. Many of the trunks grow upward at odd angles. The roots of some tenaciously cling to the edges of small cliffs or fight to elude boulders and embed themselves in the soil.

According to Leverett, forester Thomas Lynch and Wachusett Meadow Sanctuary director Joe Choiniere, the old-growth forest is approximately 40 acres. The rings of samples taken indicate the trees range from 133 to 295 years old. Several of the core samples did not reach the exact center of the trees, thus the estimates are conservative.

In order to ensure the stand's survival, Leverett stated that the old growth needs a half-acre buffer zone on each side. Forester Lynch said "There's no ifs, ands or buts about the 40 acres. With the buffer we're up to about 80 acres and still counting."

The Massachusetts Department of Environmental Management (DEM), which is in charge of managing public land throughout the state will ultimately decide the fate of the forest. So far the DEM's reaction has been positive. They seem enthusiastic about the old trees, though there is no current law in Massachusetts which ensures protection of old growth. At a recent meeting of the DEM's advisory council, individuals spoke both for and against the protection of the ancient trees. Though the DEM appears to be interested in protecting the forest, nothing is definite at this point. A study of the old growth should begin sometime soon. Until it is completed, we are left wondering what will become of the old growth as well as Wachusett Mountain Associates' plans to expand the ski area.

The next meeting of the DEM advisory council is scheduled for January 31, 1996 at 7 pm at the Wachusett Mountain State Reservation. Come speak out for forest protection!

For more info contact Mass EF! PO Box 708, Littleton, MA 01460 or WEST PO Box 690, Westminster, MA 01473.

# Bad News for Maine Greedmongers

Things are looking up! If we can keep the politicians' cash-greased mitts off the process, there's not gonna be a wood chip port on Wassumkeag (aka Sears) Island on the wild Maine coast! No megawood chippery of the Maine woods! No industrial Babylon fouling upper Penobscot Bay! Wild Maine can win. But don't relax... Now's the time to pay careful attention to the behind the scenes stuff—Big Industry is calling in its political debts—a Japanese company interested in Maine wood chips!

Maine Department of Transportation Commissioner John Melrose whined "What will I tell the Governor?" when Army Corps of Engineers officials recently told him that unless the Environmental Protection Agency, National Marine Fisheries Service and US Fish & Wildlife Service reverse their findings, the Corps will have to turn down the state's permit application. All three federal agencies say they can't back down, the project would so clearly mega-violate environmental laws. But federal agency staffers say they're waiting for the slime of the influence peddlers to flow downhill to them from Washington. "It's not a matter of IF, it's a matter of WHEN!" one scientist said.

The federal agencies are so disgusted at Bucky Owen of Department of Inland Fish & Wildlife and Robert Alden of the Department of Marine Resources for their disgraceful groveling to Maine Governor King's export crowd, they are going to ask them to debate LIVE in front of the Corps. Owen and Alden's embarrassing defense of obvious environmental degradation have made Maine's natural resource agencies the laughingstock of New England's scientific community.

The EPA and USFWS staffs each devoted several pages of their reports to the wood chip issue, saying the Supplementary Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) for the port has got to look at how wood chipping up to 38,000 acres of the Maine woods per year would affect the wild world and existing businesses. Good work, everyone that addressed this at the public hearing or wrote them! John Devillars of the EPA supports EPA staff's findings, but says he's willing to TRY to develop a mitigation plan that'd work. (Not a chance.)

Maine AFL-CIO has said NO to the port unless the state certifies that no wood chip export will be allowed through it. Everyone knows that any "written promise" that King makes to never EVER let the port be used for wood chip and raw log export wouldn't be worth the wood chip it was made from. Anyway a chipless port would be small enough to put on the mainland. So let all the above bureaucrats, politicos know which way to row.

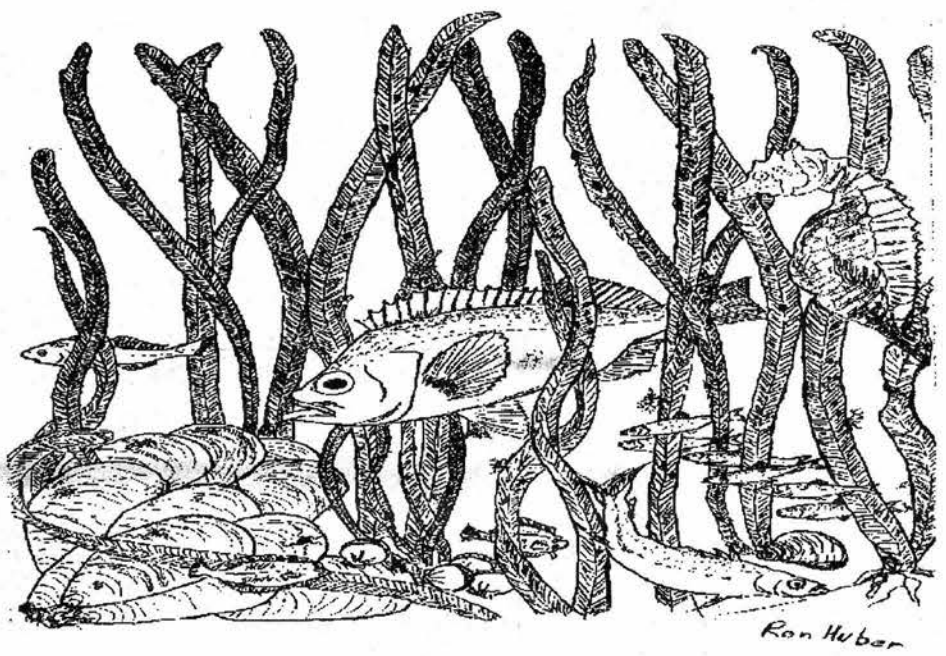
Japanese paper giant, New Oji, has announced its interest in Maine wood chips. They're already buying wood chips from the southeastern US. Contact Mr. Shimimura, head of New Oji's US operations in Seattle, WA (206) 622-2820 and set him straight.

The person to watch is Lieutenant Colonel Michael Bradbury of the Army Corps of engineers, who has the power to grant or deny the state a Clean Water Act Section 404 permit. So far, he's inclined to reject the permit. He's a new kernel and this is his first BIG case. His job is a two-year appointment. The project might get yanked out of his hands to be approved by the Army Corps HQ in Washington. If that happens, then the legal beagles of the Conservation Law Foundation could sink their litigatory fangs in.

Now what? Keep an eye on Snowe, Cohen, Longley, Baldacci (fence-sitters). They're likely to spearhead the corruption in DC. Call Bubba's opinion line (202) 456-1111. Tell the Prez to stand up for his agencies in New England. Also, watch the Maine Department of Environmental Protection. The Department of Environmental Protection's Bangor office is supposed to decide whether to give the project a state Natural Resource Protection Act permit. They are going to pass it off to the Board of Environmental Protection (1-800-452-1942), a governor-appointed "citizen's board" that recently ruled it was OK for the military to leak jet fuel into Penobscot Bay. Keep a careful eye on these eco-yuppies. King hopes to tempt them with a deal whereby they get paid to "manage" the rest of Sears Island, if they sign off on the port. For more info, contact Coastwatch! PO Box 1811, Rockland, ME 04841,(207) 469-2552 or (207) 596-7693.

Addresses: Lt. Col. Michael Bradbury, District Engineer, US Army Corps of Engineers, 424 Trapelo Rd., Waltham, MA 02254, (800) 362-4367, fax (617) 647-8303; Stacey Beyer, Maine Dept. of Environmental Protection, 106 Hogan Rd, Bangor, ME 04401, (207) 941-4570, fax 941-4584; Ronald Lambertson, Regional Director, USFWS, 300 Westgate Center Dr., Hadley, MA 01035-9589, (413) 253-8328; Andrew Rosenberg, Regional Director, NMFS, One Blackburn Dr., Glouscester, MA 01930, (508) 281-9300, fax 281-9301; John Devillars, Director, EPA Region One, JFK Federal Center, One Congress St, Boston, MA 02203, (617) 565-3420, fax 565-4940; Gov. King (207) 287-3531, fax 287-1034; Bangor Rep. Baldacci (207) 942-6935; Bangor Sen. Snowe 1-800-432-1599; Portland Rep. Longley (207) 774-5019.

—Maine Coastwatch!

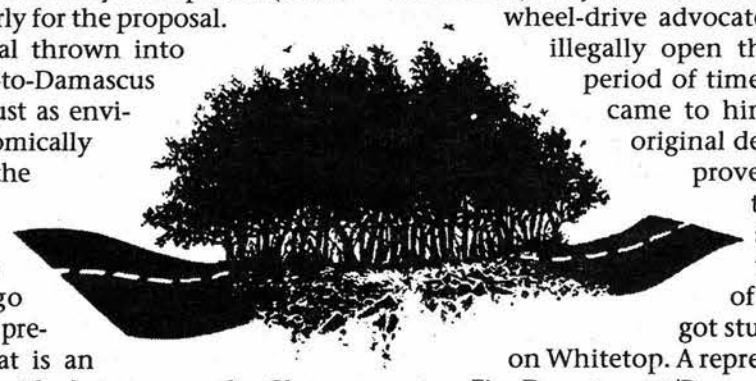



# Rip Rude Roads from VA (please)

by Sherman Bamford

In November, the US Forest Service announced that it will prepare an Environmental Impact Statement if the Virginia Department of Transportation puts US 58 on its six-year plan. The proposed US 58 is an expensive four-lane highway with, seemingly, very little support. It would rip open Mt. Rogers National Recreation Area, a trout stream, and part of the Appalachian Trail.

During a recent public comment period on the issue, the Forest Service received 1007 responses. Of these, 732 stated clear opposition to the road. Many of the remaining responses expressed opposition to various facets of the project, but did not express clear opposition to the four-lane. Only 11 responses (about one percent) were clearly for the proposal.



An additional proposal thrown into the stew, the Volney-to-Damascus connector, could be just as environmentally and economically costly as the four-lane (the connector is a "super" two-lane). The Volney-to-Damascus connector would go through, or very near, a premier roadless area that is an important black bear corridor between the Cherokee National Forest in Tennessee and the Mt. Rogers National Recreation Area.

Also in the Mt. Rogers Recreation Area, Area Ranger Steven Sherwood announced his preferred alternative for the Whitetop Road in a pre-decisional Environmental Assessment (see Brigid 1995 *Journal* for more background). Sherwood wants to allow year-round use of Whitetop Road even though off-road hotdogging is eradicating local flora and fauna. Environmentalists predict resource damage will get so bad that the road will have to be closed. Sherwood proposes hauling large boulders up the mountain and increasing police patrols to keep people from driving off-road. His economic analysis, however, does not study the cost of these measures.

Whitetop Mountain contains a Special Management Area that is home to many species of rare salamanders and plants. It seems that nothing is sacred to the Forest Service when a road is at stake.

Sherwood reevaluated his original decision—in favor of winter closure on the top of Whitetop Mountain (a very small section indeed)—after four-wheel-drive advocates pressured him to illegally open the road for a short period of time. Even though they came to him months after the original decision had been approved, Sherwood agreed to issue another decision notice. Last winter, untold numbers of four-wheel vehicles got stuck in the deep snow on Whitetop. A representative of the Volunteer Fire Department/Rescue Squad got so sick of hauling the idiots off the mountain that she wrote the Forest Service, asking them to continue the winter closure.

Comments are due January 8, 1996. Write to Mount Rogers NRA, Rt. 1, Box 303, Marion, VA 24354.

# New York Times Divests from MacBlo

An aggressive protest campaign has made the *New York Times* (NYT) cancel their purchasing agreement with MacMillan Bloedel. MacBlo is Canada's largest forest products company. They are clearcutting the largest lowland coastal temperate rainforest in the world—Clayoquot Sound in British Colombia, Canada.

The two-year campaign to force *NYT* to divest included many official and unofficial acts of persuasion. *NYT* executives, including Arthur Ochs-Sulzberger, Sr. and Jr. received video tapes with beautiful images of Clayoquot Sound followed by footage of activists chained to the gates of other MacBlo paper buyers.

An anonymous climber hung a 20' x 20' banner across the street from the NYT offices, shaming them in front of their own staff. NYT took down the banner before dawn!

A series of vocal demonstrations with drumming, Canadian and American speakers, a 10,000-pound stump and finally a peace encampment, eventually forced NYT to meet with grassroots activists.

The NYT received thousands of letters and post cards to which they drafted a response that was packed with lies.

They won't admit it, but activism works. They were pressured into not contributing to the destruction of Clayoquot Sound. If you would like more information on the bogus "Scientific Panel Study" and real British Colombia forestry practices, contact James Hanson at (212) 966-5244 or (212) 966-4225.

# ANTI-TERRORISM BILL SQUASHES BILL OF RIGHTS

BY BORIS GAROASAT

"We have in our midst hatemongers, bigots, and riotous agitators, many of whom are at opposite poles philosophically but who spew similar doctrines of prejudice and intolerance. They exploit hate and fear, spread rumors, and pit one element of our people against another. Theirs is a dogma of intimidation and terror."

President Clinton attacking the militia movement last week? No, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover blasting radical protesters, early 1960s. Still, for those of us who recognize that the Republocrats and Demicans are the same animal, it isn't that surprising to hear that William Jefferson Clinton's speeches on domestic terrorism sound eerily reminiscent of J. Edgar Hoover. Unfortunately, it has largely escaped public notice that Clinton's prescription for dealing with terrorism borrows heavily from the old Hoover arsenal. One example is the COINTELPRO-style tactics that the FBI continues to use against radical movements like Earth First!

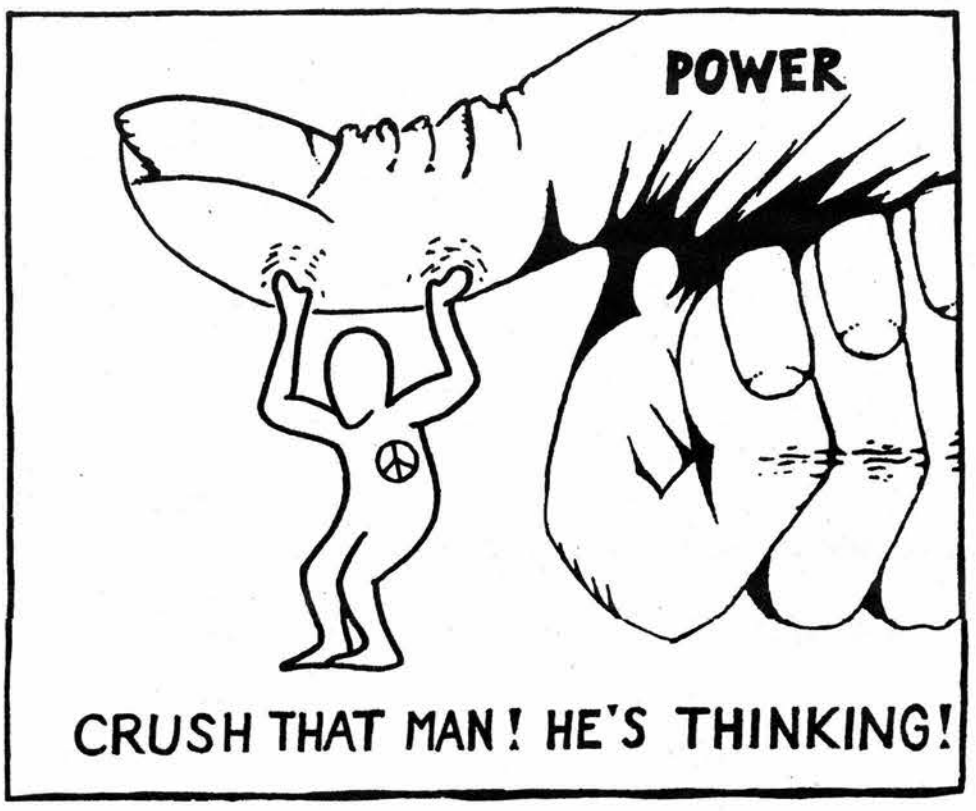
The proposed Comprehensive Terrorism Prevention Act (CTPA) of 1995 contains many provisions that would make J. Edgar proud. Already passed by the Senate and under consideration in the House of Representatives (H.R. 1710), this act will, ultimately, provide the federal government with additional powers to intrude even further into the lives of ordinary American citizens. For example, it will allow the military to become directly involved in civilian criminal acts which violates the long-honored American tradition of the separation between civilian law enforcement and the military. And for individuals and groups already considered a domestic threat, the stigma of "eco-terrorist" could be a fateful one.

The Act will also allow the President and the Justice Department to define, and redefine, which domestic groups they consider to be potentially dangerous, and therefore subject to the dictates of the Act. The Act would give the FBI expanded authority to use wiretaps, and the information gained from illegal wiretaps could be used in court. In addition, the FBI would have access to private financial information without producing any evidence of a crime and without a court subpoena. Today the target might be a militia; tomorrow it could be the local Earth First! office, or the ACLU.

As Senator Patty Murray, D-Washington, admitted in the floor debate prior to her "yes" vote, "We have no idea what kind of mistakes will be made, or whose rights will be infringed, when this bill is implemented ..." And as former Attorney General Ramsay Clark recently pointed out, the present situation could become vastly worse than the McCarthy era because then we had a US Supreme Court and a Chief Justice (Earl Warren) seriously concerned about the Bill of Rights. Today, Chief Justice Rehnquist and his Court are happily giving away the Bill of Rights, and would no doubt enjoy assistance from Congress and the President.

All citizens would be wise to remember the words of Supreme Court Justice Louis Brandeis who once wrote: "Experience should teach us to be most on guard to protect liberty when government purposes are beneficent... The greatest dangers to liberty lurk in the insidious encroachment by men [sic] of zeal, well-meaning but without understanding."

Considering the cowardly acts in New York, Oklahoma and Arizona, adding to federal power might seem reasonable until one realizes that such broad and undefined powers typically end up getting abused. Just look at what has happened in the past when government agents get too uppity with their power: the American Indian Movement, the Black Panthers and the Puerto Rican Independence Movement have all suffered at the hands of the Federal government. Judi Bari is still battling the FBI in court, years after they attempted to murder her. EF!ers and others need to take notice of how significantly this piece of legislation would facilitate federal harassment of "radical" groups. Visualize Congressional subcommittee hearings on monkeywrenching or eco-terrorism! In sum, we cannot permit our government to allow uncontrolled spying by the FBI which has a long and sorry history of violating our constitutional rights.




Since the CTPA is still being considered in the House, it is IMPERATIVE that you write to your representative and President Clinton and DEMAND that they vote against this shortsighted, antidemocratic legislation. You can also write to Henry Hyde, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee; Dick Armey, House Majority Leader; Newt Gingrich, Speaker of the House; and Dick Gephardt, House Minority Leader.

The representatives can be contacted at House Office Building, Washington, DC 20515, (202) 224-3121. The President is at 1600 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington DC 20500; (202) 456-1111, email: president@whitehouse.gov.

# Earth Liberation Prisoners Update

## Bosco Boscovich and Maija Catts

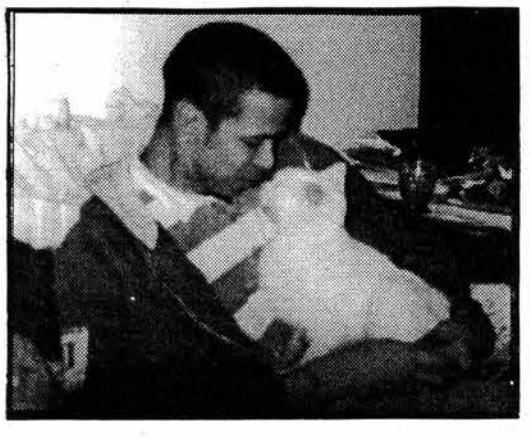
On June 17, the Pacific Popular Front (PPF) firebombed the French Embassy in Perth, Australia to protest France's nuclear testing program in the South Pacific.

Two people, Bosco Boscovich and Maija Catts were arrested and charged with the PPF action. In August 1995, Bosco pleaded guilty to the charge of arson and was sentenced to three years imprisonment. Please send letters of support to Bosco Boscovich, Casuarian Prison, Locked Bag 1, Kwinana, WA 6167 Australia.

It is not yet known what happened to Maija. If anyone (especially those in Australia) has any information on Maija, they are requested to contact the *Earth Liberation Prisoners Journal*. The address is ELP, c/o Box 23, 5 High Street, Glastonbury, Somerset, England.

## Keith Mann

Keith Mann is an English animal rights activist who was sentenced to 14 years imprisonment on December 19, 1994. He plead guilty to five charges: possession of explosive substances under suspicious circumstances (a common garden weed killer), incitement (allegedly writing animal rights literature), economic damage of meat vehicles (£ 6,000 of damage), escaping from custody (after 20 months without a trial!), and attempted arson to a chicken factory farm. Guilty pleas usually result in about one-third less than a full sentence for saving the courts time and money, but not in this case. Mann's sentence is that of a murderer, yet he has caused no injury to anyone. Fortunately, Mann has certainly not been deterred by this lengthy sentence. "If they were prepared to give me 14 years, they were saying I have made an effect..." We are demanding justice for Keith Mann! For more information and to help support this ALF prisoner, contact Justice for Keith Mann, c/o International Coalition Against Animal Abuse (ICA), PO Box 1135, Hassocks, West Sussex, England BN6 8AA.



## Lise Olsen

It has been over three years since Lise Olsen hung lanterns from a billboard to illuminate her anti-fur message. Yet, the State of Illinois will retry her after she served the entire prison sentence for the trumped up charge of "possession of incendiary devices." Olsen has received unprecedented harassment from both the state and the federal authorities. Her retrial comes after an Aug. 4, 1995 appellate court decision that her conviction had been illegal because the trial judge allowed evidence which biased the jury.

While in prison, the FBI attempted to scapegoat Olsen on another case, a smoke bomb incident allegedly "claimed" by animal rights activists. The resulting persecution included grand jury investigations, a pretend murder investigation, subpoenas and fingerprinting at gun point. In a dramatic attempt to protect herself, Olsen requested that as a condition of bond she at last be banded with an electronic tracer so no more charges can be fabricated which incriminate her.

For details about Olsen's case, refer to the Lughnasadh '95 *EF!J*, or contact Lise Olsen, 5530 S. Cornell, Apt. 3H, Chicago, IL 60637.

**MORE IMPRISONED ACTIVISTS LISTED ON PAGE 39.**

# Stream Restoration: A Colossal Hoax

BY DENZEL FERGUSON

Flimflamming the public is an American pastime. PT Barnum's "Man Eating Chicken" turned out to be just that—a man eating chicken. But Barnum was a novice compared to modern practitioners of stream restoration. He never dreamed of such deception, free-flowing dollars, or public naivete.

The need for restoration is valid—thanks to past grazing, logging and mining abuses. Riparian zones are the most severely degraded ecosystems in the nation—70 to 90 percent destroyed, with 80 percent of what remains in unsatisfactory condition (the worst in history). A 1987 Oregon Environmental Council report identified livestock grazing as the leading cause of riparian degradation in 11 river basins in eastern Oregon.

A myriad of streams no longer flow, or do so only intermittently. Most other streams are too wide, too shallow, too hot, polluted, sediment clogged, unshaded and produce inadequate summer flows. The adverse effects on resident and anadromous fishes, invertebrate communities, wildlife and dependent downstream consumers are well documented.

Current stream conditions reflect past ignorance, greed and deliberate abuse. Restoration of sick streams is easy—simply stop the abuse that created the problem. But that option requires us to identify and indict the faults of abusers—an incisiveness with which society is most uncomfortable. Consequently, we opt for a technological fix—giving the appearance of restoration while doing business as usual.

The leading deception of so-called stream restoration has been the expensive and labor-intensive use of "hard structures" within stream channels. These procedures include riprap (boulder walls along cut banks), logs and root wads (stumps, with roots attached) cabled to stream banks or huge in-stream boulders, and weirs (logs buried in opposite banks to form a shallow upstream impoundment and a downstream splash pool).

While local media, some agencies, and groups representing extractive industries remain enthusiastic about such projects, experience, investigations and monitoring have shown them to be not only worthless, but actually counterproductive.

For example, riprap involves the use of non-indigenous quarry rock, which is unaesthetic and likely to remain so for thousands of years. Also it impedes siltation and the establishment of native anchoring vegetation, while creating abnormal stream dynamics. Riprap redirects stream flows into opposing banks, creating the need for more riprap.

Instream boulders are also foreign to the system. Piles of unused material are usually left at streamside, where they stand out as being conspicuously alien. In channels, these huge boulders collect the sun's rays all day and transfer heat to already too hot water all night. They also redirect currents in unanticipated and undesirable ways.

Logs and root-wads usually wash away at times of high water, and are often exposed above water level during the critical season of warm weather and low flow. Logs and root-wads also create abnormal stream dynamics, which cut banks and cause huge sediment loads to be washed downstream and deposited in new locations (usually in essential deep-holding pools).

Weirs prevent a healthy narrowing and deepening of channels. When this was pointed out to a Forest Service fisheries biologist, he was aghast and said, "I guess we're going to have to dig all these out." Dr. Hiram Li, a fisheries specialist at Oregon State University, has shown that when weirs are placed in stream segments having a steep gradient, nearly all fish feed in the upper pool, rendering the downstream pool an irrelevant, costly replicate. In Camp Creek (a tributary of the Middle Fork of the John Day River in eastern Oregon), 256 weirs were installed at an estimated cost of $750 each. Many are in series. Because pools above weirs retain water in shallows for extended periods, water temperatures increase, adding to an existing hot water problem.

The Bonneville Power Administration (which wants a cap on costs related to saving salmon) has squandered millions of dollars on hard-structure projects (as have many other agencies). In 1991, when BPA employed a team of experts to inspect 16 projects in the Grande Ronde and John Day basins, they judged the projects to be worthless and reported that fencing the streams from livestock was the most effective restoration technique observed. After that, BPA claimed it would no longer fund hard structures, except when such projects were well justified.

The most amazing aspect is that hard structures were never intended to be used in stream restoration. The concept was developed by Dr. Ray White, University of Wisconsin, who stated that his methods were to be used only in healthy streams to create added instream ecological or habitat diversity. White clearly stated that when streams are abused and in poor condition, the recommended procedure was to stop the abuse and let nature bring the stream back to a healthy condition. Only then would he recommend the use of hard structures.

So we have spent a bundle, put on an entertaining show, and it was all smoke and mirrors. Barnum must be smiling in his grave.

*Denzel Ferguson is the co-author of* Sacred Cows at the Public Trough.

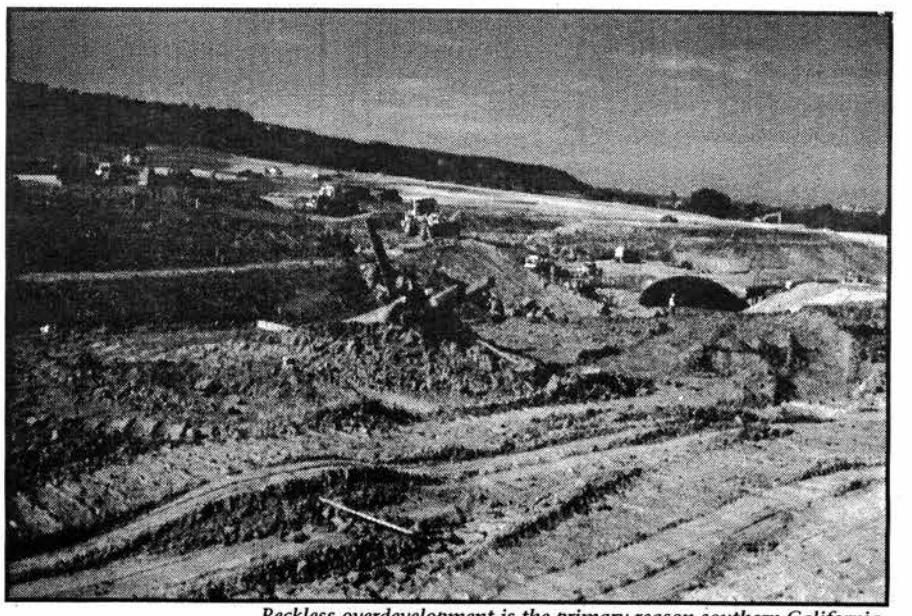
# DEVELOPERS THREATEN UNIQUE PLANT SPECIES

BY DAVID HOGAN

In late September, the Southwest Center for Biological Diversity (Southwest Center) filed a lawsuit against the US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) over the agency's failure to list six San Diego and Orange County plant species as endangered or threatened under the Endangered Species Act. The final listings were due on October 1, 1994. In the listing proposal of October 1993, FWS indicated that the Del Mar manzinita, Encinitas coyote bush, Orcutt's spineflower and short-leaved stone crop are in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of their range, and proposed them for endangered status. The Del Mar sand aster and Big-leaved crown-beard are likely to become in danger of extinction within the foreseeable future, and are proposed for threatened status. The failure to list these species stands as yet another example of FWS' "if we don't dismantle the Endangered Species Act, Congress will" roll over dead policies.

All six plants are found largely within the few remaining patches of southern maritime chaparral. Southern maritime chaparral is a unique association of shrub and herb species with an extremely limited distribution—it is found only in Orange and San Diego Counties. At the time of whitey's arrival in southern California, remnant prehistoric (cooler and wetter) climactic conditions and nutrient poor, sandy soils limited the distribution of the plant community. But adversity creates diversity, as illustrated by the amazing array of shrub and herb species this ecosystem contains. In addition to natural limitations, present distributions of this plant community have been hammered by coastal development. 20,620 acres of southern maritime chaparral are estimated to have blanketed sandstone lands in the fog belt in prehistoric times. That acreage number has been reduced by nearly 90 percent; today, less than 2,530 largely fragmented acres remain.

Most remaining southern maritime chaparral is found on a few large parcels of private land currently proposed for development; notably, Carlsbad's Canyon de las Encinos, San Diego's Carmel Mountain (Neighborhood 8A) and Encinitas' Green Valley. Some acreage also remains in "backyard" type open space easements (my backyard as a kid had a half acre...very cool stuff), as well as small private lots in coastal North San Diego County and southern Orange County communities. Thus, fragmentation of this habitat is severe. This fragmentation has led to loss of species viability through elimination of fire, isolation of genetic material, and other factors. The importance of the preservation of the few remaining larger habitat blocks is not even debatable if extinction of these plants is to be prevented.



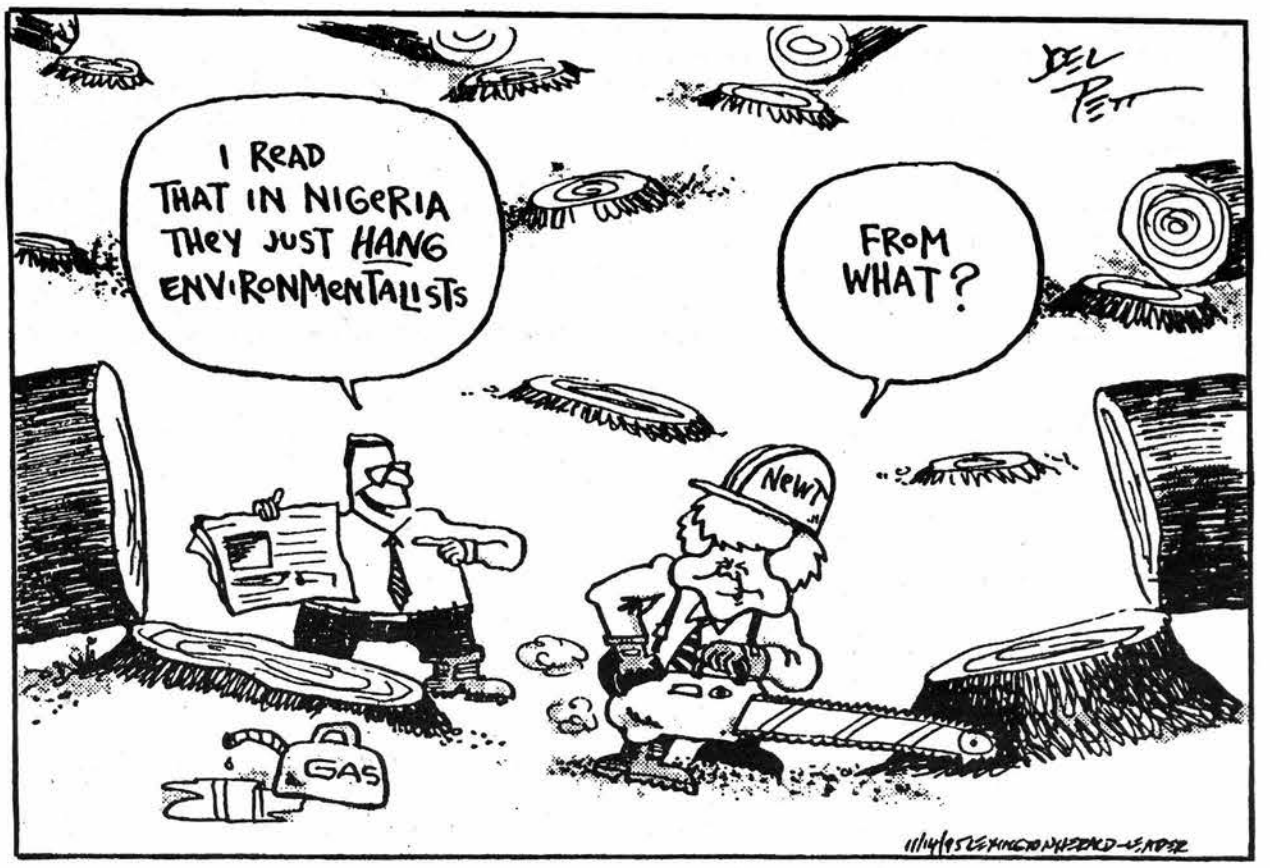
*Reckless overdevelopment is the primary reason southern California is the epicenter of extinction in the continental United States*

The Fish and Wildlife Service will no doubt respond to our suit with the claim that these species are accounted for in ongoing multiple species/habitat extinction planning efforts. Protection of these six plants and southern maritime chaparral habitat, however, is not adequately addressed in multiple species conservation documents for San Diego, North San Diego County cities, and Southern Orange County. Instead, FWS, the City of San Diego, and developers are attempting to pull a "fast one" by claiming that these species will be "covered" by these plans ("coverage" is supposed to mean that protection of key populations of imperiled species are protected) while implementation of the plan would actually allow for destruction of the last important blocks of southern maritime chaparral. Securing a listing for these species will give conservationists the "large stick" necessary to see that protection for these species is real.

In the past, the Southwest Center has never lost a species listing timeline lawsuit. Things are a bit more complicated now, however, due to the Congressional moratorium on final listings under the ESA. We are closely watching another California final listing case where a judge ordered FWS to list the red-legged frog despite the moratorium. The Service (you remember, the agency charged with protection of imperiled species?) immediately appealed the lower court's decision to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals... and there it sits. FWS would have been required to list the frog until such a time that the appeals court decides on the issue, but they went so far as to request that the Supreme Court stay (delay) the lower court's order until addressed by the 9th circuit. Sheesh! Meanwhile, the final listing moratorium runs out on November 16, and its anyone's guess what riders will be on the next appropriations bill to land on ol' "backbone" Bill's presidential desk. The ninth circuit's decision will pave the way for protection, or extinction, of the southern maritime chaparral species.

# SHELL ASSASINATES OPPONENT

BY JOHN E. PECK




On November 10th Africa and the rest of the world lost one of its most passionate and promising voices for environmental and social justice. The Abacha regime of Nigeria, with at least the tacit consent of Shell Oil, executed renowned environmentalist, playwright, and human rights advocate, Ken Saro-Wiwa, along with eight of his colleagues. All nine had been tortured and starved for days prior to their murder, and because of "faulty equipment" it took five attempts to finally hang Saro-Wiwa.

In brave defiance of the regime's riot troops and death squads, thousands of Nigerians openly wept and protested Ken Saro-Wiwa's death as his body was unceremoniously dumped in a Port Harcourt cemetery. Troops now occupy his native Ogoniland. Seventeen other activists await execution for being part of the grassroots democratic movement against corporate greed and state terrorism in Nigeria.

Shell Oil is one of the most bloated business behemoths in the world. Since 1958 Shell has pumped out nearly $30 billion worth of crude from a tiny 400-square-mile region of southeastern Nigeria inhabited by 500,000 people known as the Ogoni. Though it formally left Ogoniland in 1993, Shell remains Nigeria's largest foreign investor, splitting the profits from its output of a million barrels per day with the state-owned Nigerian National Petroleum Company. About 45% of Nigeria's oil exports are destined for US consumers, mostly in the form of gasoline. The hard currency this earns supplies 95% of the Abacha regime's current war chest, as well as 12% of Shell's total world output worth $1.6 billion annually.

The Ogoni people have had to endure an endless nightmare of petroleum contamination and government persecution. Between 1982 and 1992 Shell Oil spilled over 1.6 million gallons of oil from its Nigerian operations, polluting crops and rivers. Gas flares are everywhere, belching fumes that sicken people and exterminate wildlife. Toxic waste pits and sludge ponds strewn across the delta have poisoned coastal mangroves and jeopardized the livelihood of fishing communities. Some observers have aptly dubbed Ogoniland the "Drilling Fields."

Popular resistance began to grow, and by January 1993, over 300,000 people attended a nonviolent demonstration organized by Saro-Wiwa and the Movement for the Survival of the Ogoni People (MOSOP) against Shell Oil's deadly presence. On April 30, 1993, when 10,000 villagers gathered to protest laying of more pipelines across newly planted fields, Nigerian troops opened fire and killed ten people. A subsequent "slash-and-burn" campaign by the regime's death squads left 30 villages destroyed and hundreds of people dead.

In a 1993 interview with the *Wall Street Journal*, a Shell spokesperson attempted to rationalize the violence by saying that "on occasion (we've) been compelled to ask for assistance [from the government]." A far less subtle May 12, 1994 internal Nigerian military memo states: "Shell operations still impossible unless ruthless military operations are undertaken for smooth economic activities to commence" and went on to recommend "wasting operations" against "especially vocal individuals."

Ken Saro-Wiwa was subsequently arrested along with others on charges of murdering four pro-regime Ogoni leaders, despite the fact that he was nowhere near the scene of the crime. His death sentence by a military tribunal was almost a foregone conclusion.

Not surprisingly, the heartless oil giant refused to speak on Ken Saro-Wiwa's behalf, stating "it is not for a commercial organization like Shell to interfere in the legal processes of a sovereign state such as Nigeria." In a recent British ad, Shell Oil even argued, "It's easy enough to sit in our comfortable homes in the West, calling for sanctions and boycotts against a developing country. But you have to be sure that knee-jerk reactions won't do more harm than good." As an apparent reward to the Abacha regime for a "job well done," Shell Oil has since announced it will be going ahead with plans for a $3.8 billion liquefied natural gas operation in Nigeria's delta.

Since Saro-Wiwa's murder people have been organizing US actions to expose Shell Oil's "blood for oil" policy in Nigeria. On November 11, there was a protest march by about 25 people at UW-Madison, followed by a candlelight vigil on November 12. Activists at Stanford conducted a mock hanging outside a popular campus theater. On November 17, activists picketed a Madison Shell station. On November 23 about 40 people held a memorial rally around a makeshift gallows with nine nooses on the campus of UW-Eau Claire, Wisconsin. Students at Libertyville High School outside Chicago have also launched their own anti-Shell campaign. Larger demonstrations are regularly occurring outside the Nigerian regime's offices in New York City and Washington, DC.

In Madison, we took our outrage into the sanctimonious halls of academia, into each and every reading room of the College Library, into the computer labs, down State Street, into the cafes, chanting and holding speakouts at each place to force Madisonians to face the horrible thing that had happened in Nigeria. We must have spoken to six or seven hundred people by the time the day was through. Halfway through the march we attracted a police escort.

This march was in lieu of the Earth First! workshop session scheduled for the "Ecological Resistance Movements" conference on the UW-Madison campus. In the following weeks, numerous Shell stations were picketed and sabotaged across Wisconsin, costing the Shell conglomerate thousands of dollars.

Ken Saro-Wiwa once prophetically noted that "human life doesn't mean much to those who have benefited from the oil." Now he's become just another victim of the Abacha regime's terror on behalf of Shell Oil's greed. Though it is too late to save the lives of Ken Saro-Wiwa and his brave colleagues, people can still take action in defense of the Ogoni people and the popular democratic struggle in Nigeria. Big Oil must be held accountable for its genocidal campaign in Nigeria, Burma, Ecuador, and elsewhere through consumer boycott pressure, selective purchasing policies and campus divestment campaigns. For starters, cutting up and returning Shell credit cards does send a message!

Students can educate and activate others by screening the documentary the "Drilling Fields" about Shell Oil's destruction of Ogoniland (available from Greenpeace), passing university resolutions condemning the executions, and organizing public readings of Ken Saro-Wiwa's poems, plays, and essays. At this critical juncture in the democratic struggle for Nigeria's future, those of us who can raise our voice in solidarity without fear of reprisal need to do so. Long live Ken Saro-Wiwa! May his sacrifice for freedom and justice not be in vain.

Send protest letters/faxes/calls to: General Sani Abacha President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, State House Abuja fax (011) (234) (9) 523-2138. Ambassador Zubair Kazaure, Nigerian Embassy, 1333 16th St. NW, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 822-1500, fax (202) 775-1385. C.A.J. Herkstrter, Royal Dutch Shell, Carel van Builantlandtaan 30 2596 HR, the Hague Netherlands fax (011) (44) (171) 934-5555. Philip Carroll, One Shell Plaza, PO Box 2463, Houston, TX 77252; phone (713) 241-6161, fax (713) 241-5522; Nigerian "Hotline" (713) 241-1218. For up-to-date info on the Nigerian situation contact Africa Fund at (212) 962-1210; email: africafund@igc.apc.org and Africa Policy Information Center at (202) 546-7961, email: apic@igc.apc.org.

# Vandana Shiva Reams Ronald McDonald

BY CATHLEEN MCGUIRE

The Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, China offered an extraordinary opportunity for over 40,000 women around the world to network, organize, and return to their home countries with reinvigorated agendas. However, ecofeminist attendees were sorely disgusted by the utter lack of environmental consciousness on the part of the Forum organizers.

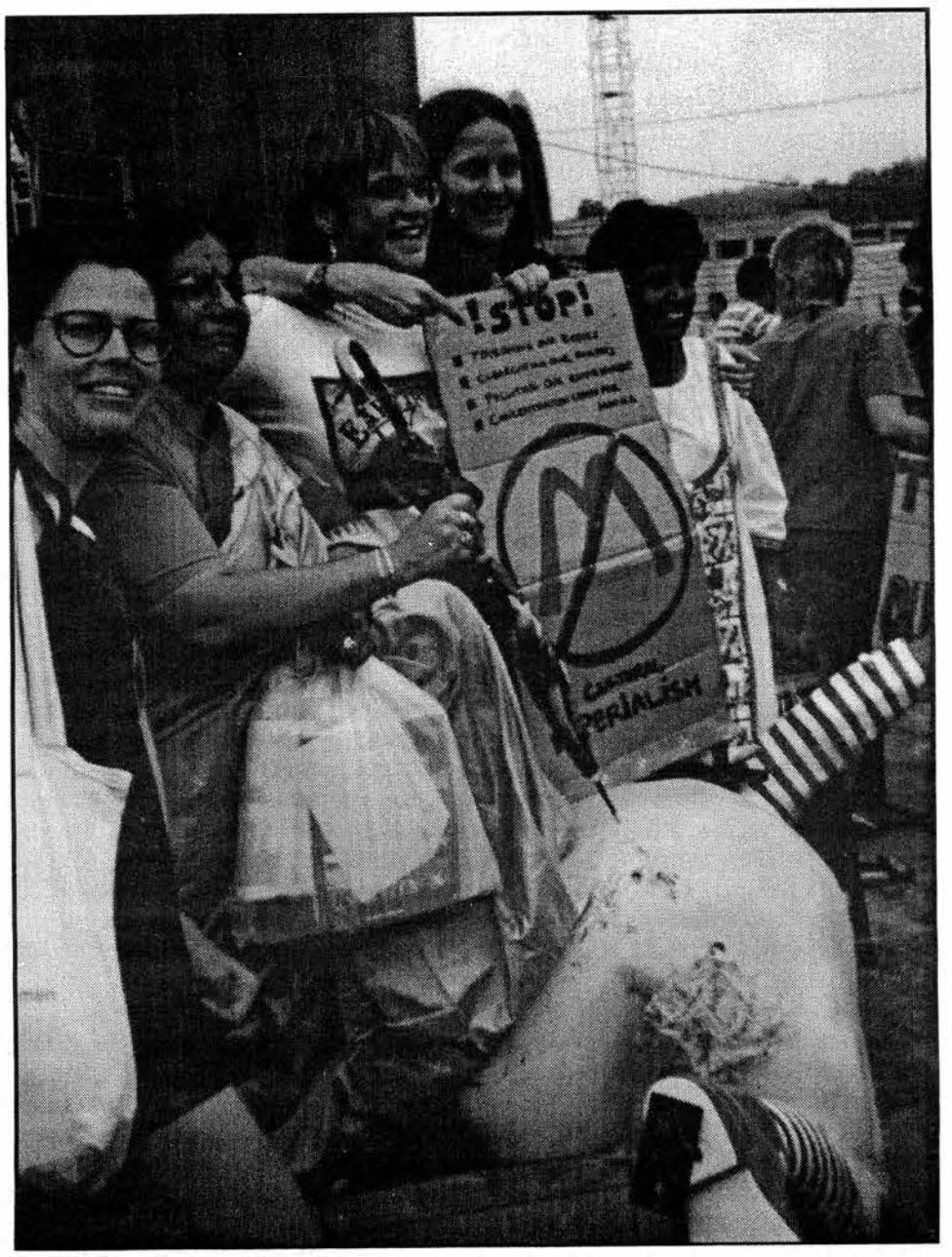
Why was this not a "green" conference? Thousands of plastic water bottles were just tossed away with the regular trash, and none of the vast reams of waste paper seemed destined for recycling. To celebrate the opening, organizers' released over 20,000 doves and hundreds of balloons obviously unaware that many animals mistake the balloons for food and often choke to death. Also, tents for special constituencies—alter-abled, peace/anti-nuclear, youth, indigenous, lesbian, etc.—were everywhere. Why was there no environmental tent?

The food was another indicator of the Forum's absence of ecological consciousness. This was definitely not a vegetarian conference. Worst of all, the Forum organizers saw fit to consign valuable booth space to the granddaddy of junk food, McDonald's

I smelled the unmistakable odor of charred flesh and congealing grease long before I saw the tent bearing those notorious golden arches. The forum organizers were obviously in the dark on this one. Let's face it: If you're gonna invite corporate criminals like McDonald's to an international gathering of women, and seat a life-sized, plastic Ronald McDonald's out front, you're asking to be zapped! Two women from Earth Island Institute in San Francisco initiated a spontaneous protest. They upturned Ronald, smeared him with blood (catsup), and endeavored to educate the gawking customers about the evils of Big Mac consumption.

Meanwhile, Vandana Shiva, the renown ecofeminist activist and scientist from India, at her workshop appropriately titled "Globalization, Food Security, Patents and Pesticides," called for a march to culminate at McDonald's. Her contingent joined a large crowd of spirited protesters already at the scene. Our chants included: "Eat Chinese!,"·"Support the Local Economy" and "Monoculture is Bad Food!" One placard said it all: "Stop Poisoning Our Bodies! Stop Clearcutting Our Forests! Stop Polluting Our Environment! Stop Concentration Camps for Animals! Stop Cultural Imperialism!"

Before an army of cameras, a group of us picked up Ronald McDonald and hurled him in the mud. The Ronald statue was molded in a seated pose, when he was face-down, his behind stuck ignobly in the air. Vandana Shiva couldn't resist jabbing her umbrella point into his obnoxiously bright yellow buttocks. The crowd cackled uproariously while we high-fived each other in glorious triumph. Eventually, three shaken McDonald's employees rescued Ronald, hauling his battered body away for the rest of the conference.




*The author (left) gives it to Ronald with Vandana Shiva.*

*"I brainwashed youngsters into doing wrong. I want to say I'm sorry to children everywhere for selling out to concerns who make millions by murdering animals."*

—GEOFF GIULIANO, THE ORIGINAL RONALD MCDONALD

*Vandana and the gang take Ronald for a roll in the Bejing mud.*

# ...and Puts KFC in the Frying Pan

The Bangalore City Corporation in Karnataka, India recently canceled the license of Pepsi Foods Limited.'s first Kentucky Fried Chicken outlet in the city, saying that the food was "adulterated, misbranded and unfit for human consumption."

The closure came close on the heels of an ultimatum issued by Prof. M.D. Nanjundaswamy, President of Karnataka Rajya Ryota Sangha (the State Farmers' Organization).

Professor M.D. Nanjundaswamy along with Dr. Vandana Shiva, Director of the Research Foundation for Science, Technology and Natural Resource Policy and Ms. Maneka Gandhi, former Union Minister for Environment, addressed a large meeting in Bangalore, where they listed the health and environmental hazards of allowing transnational "junk food" corporations to operate in the country.

"Junk foods which are meat based, will affect our efforts to return to sustainable agriculture," said Dr. Shiva, explaining how such outlets would encourage factory farming and result in loss of indigenous farm animal diversity. This would have a very deleterious effect on the agricultural economy of the country.

The issue had been taken up in the Indian Parliament earlier, when members of the Opposition parties had questioned the ruling party's decision to allow transnational corporations to open "junk food" outlets because they would affect people's health and the environment and have a negative impact on Indian culture, which accords respect to all life forms.

# Mahogany Boycott Heats Up in US

BY RICK SPENCER AND ATOSSA SOLTANI

Two rainforest activists were arrested on October 19 after chaining themselves to a bed in Kimball International's furniture exhibit at the International Furniture Market in High Point, North Carolina. Kimball was the target of protest because mahogany is the primary wood used in their furniture line.

Atossa Soltani, of Rainforest Action Network (RAN), and Rick Spencer, of EarthCulture, were arrested and charged with trespassing and released on an extremely high, $5000 bail. Outside the Furniture Market, about 30 activists affiliated with the Environmental Awareness Foundation dressed in black and marched in a mock funeral procession protesting the industry's use of mahogany. The Furniture Market in High Point is a bi-annual event which features 2,200 furniture companies. It is attended by over 70,000 buyers from 85 countries. Last April, two people were arrested for hanging a 30'x 20' banner which read, "Mahogany is Murder on Rainforests and Indigenous Peoples."

As the richest legally available stands of mahogany trees have been depleted, logging companies have moved into the areas set aside for indigenous control and wildlife protection. At the hands of hired gunmen, indigenous people have had their lives threatened and in some cases have been killed defending their land. The Korubu, Flecheiros, Tikuna, Awa-Guaja, Zoro, Mura-Praha, Guapore and Uru-Eu-Wau have all lost tribe members in the battle to protect their lands.

The US is the largest importer of Latin American mahogany. The furniture industry is the largest contributor to the death and destruction caused by the mahogany trade. Furniture companies could help protect rainforests and indigenous peoples by refusing to buy mahogany products. Given the poor law enforcement and corruption prevalent in Brazil and Bolivia, there is just no way to ensure that a given mahogany shipment is legal and not stolen from Indian communities.

In addition to Kimball, other companies who sell mahogany furniture include the Lane Group and its subsidiary, Hickory Chair, in addition to Drexel Furniture, Bassett, Krages, Baker Furniture, La-Z-Boy, Bernhardt Contract, Brueton Industries and Cabot Wrenn. Major mahogany importers who buy from illegal logging operations in Brazil include Robinson Lumber, Dan K. Moore, Tradelink, Thompson Mahogany and Nordisk. The top ten importers handle 80 percent of all mahogany shipments.

Assaults by loggers on native communities have increased in frequency and intensity in the past two years all over the Brazilian Amazon. The situation is particularly hot right now in the Xikrin Kayapo's Bakaja reserve in the state of Para. Federal police and officials from Brazil's Indian Affairs Bureau went to the region at the beginning of October to defuse a potential armed conflict between the Kayapo Indians and the Sudoesie logging company. In September, in the state of Acre, two hired gunmen threatened the life of Father Paolino Baldassari, a 70-year-old missionary and logging opponent.

The current unsustainable level of deforestation will soon push many species to extinction, to say nothing of the human rights violations. According to the Brazilian Institute of Environment, Latin American Mahogany (*Swietenia macrophylla*) is in danger of extinction. Last year, mahogany came close to getting listed under Appendix II of the Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) which would have regulated trade. Of the three species of mahogany in commercial trade, two are already listed on CITES.

If we are to stop this ecologically destructive and genocidal practice, we must turn the heat up in our own country. The mahogany campaign is well established in the UK, but just forming in the US. We need to stigmatize mahogany as we've stigmatized fur. Switch it from a status symbol to a symbol of cruelty. Several direct actions are now in the works for the near future. To become more involved or for more information, contact Atossa Soltani at Rainforest Action Network, 450 Sansome, Suite 700, San Francisco, CA 94111 or call (415) 398-4404.

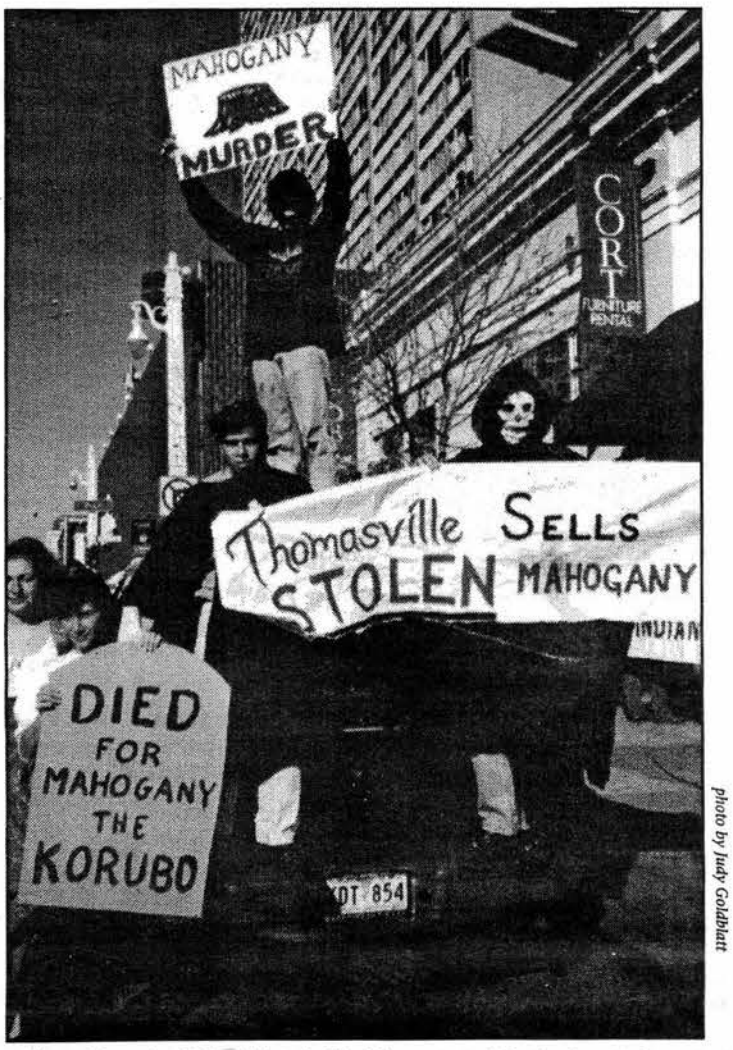



photo by Judy Goldblatt

*From December 2-9 activists in 10 cities protested the furniture industry's use of mahogany. The above photo is from the San Francisco demo in front of Thomasville Home Furnishings.*

# FOREST DEFENDERS TAKE ACTION TO COURTROOM

BY ALECIA DUCHARME

Greetings from Bella Coola, BC. It's been a while since y'all have heard from us at Forest Action Network (FAN), so I'll have to do some backtracking. On September 26, 23 FAN activists from around the world and Nuxalk sovereigntists were arrested for a 3-week long blockade of Interfor's logging road at Fog Creek, King Island, on the mid-coast of British Columbia. This sacred place is known to the Nuxalk as Ista, where the first woman was brought to earth from the heavens. The blockade started with eight tree sitters, and evolved into a powerful joint occupation to protect the land. Three Hereditary Chiefs—Quatsinas (Edward Moody), Nuximlayc (Lawrence Pootlass), and Slic̓xwliqw' (Charles Nelson) spent three weeks in jail for refusing to sign the release terms. They felt signing the release conflicted with their traditional obligation to protect the land by appearing to cede their sovereignty within the Canadian judiciary.

So on October 16, about 85 of us (mostly Nuxalk) travelled to Vancouver for the pre-trial hearing, and once again the Canadian legal system reared its ugly head. After the chiefs made their statement as political prisoners, two of them were literally dragged from the courtroom protesting that they had done nothing wrong and wanted to go home. Everyone in the courtroom raised their fists in salute and sang in Nuxalk to raise their spirits. After the hearing, about 200 Native and non-Native supporters rallied outside the Supreme Court to listen to speakers (Nuxalk elders, FAN campaigners and members of other First Nations) and to gather for Nuxalk songs, dances and prayer. The momentum led to a march to Interfor where about 150 people occupied their offices. We banged on drums, the walls and the floor, sang and yelled, and eventually left peacefully after Nuxalk council member Derek Snow met with the general manager of Interfor. Of course the manager issued the usual excuses, rhetoric and general BS, and surprisingly, a reluctant admittance to the fact that Interfor had never consulted with the Nuxalk before logging Ista.

On October 17, Hereditary Chief Nuximlayc's wife fell ill. As the court would not allow him out of confinement on compassionate grounds, he was forced to sign the release to be with her. She tragically passed away that afternoon in Vancouver. On October 18, the other two chiefs signed the release to be with their head chief and community during the mourning of their beloved elder. Signing the release in no way changed the chief's sovereign position that they maintain legal, moral and spiritual jurisdiction over their traditional lands.

In November, the chiefs spent about two weeks on a speaking tour of Vancouver, Seattle, San Francisco and Los Angeles, networking and gathering support for the campaign and trial, which began on December 4 in Vancouver. FAN and other groups called for the 4th to be an international day of support for the recognition of Nuxalk sovereign rights and the protection of all old-growth rainforests. Actions of support were held in Vancouver, Seattle, Winnipeg, New York, Pittsburgh, Los Angeles, Berlin, Munich and London on that day.

Things took a funky twist in the courtroom on Tuesday, December 5. After the judge refused to recognize Nuxalk jurisdiction over their traditional territory and the prosecution began to present its ridiculous case, all of the defendants and every person in the audience got up as one and walked out of the courtroom! Out in the hallway, Chief Ed Moody addressed a crowd of about 60 supporters saying, "We don't belong in that courtroom. . . we are going the sovereign route because we are the protectors of the forests, the land and the water." We regrouped at a nearby park, expecting to see sheriffs at any moment. The prosecution asked the judge to issue bench warrants, who said he'd give us until the following day to return before issuing them. We didn't go back on Wednesday either, and the judge again delayed the warrants and gave us 24 hours to "decide" whether we would come back voluntarily or be arrested. Going back would mean recognizing the authority of the BC courts over the Nuxalk people, so we decided to seek refuge in a local church as political prisoners, and were sure warrants would be issued the next morning. But, check this out—the judge says he sympathizes with our cause and will not issue warrants until our new trial on January 15th! Basically we told them to get lost and they did... for now. Ha! Keep your eyes and ears open come mid-January, 'cause shit will be hitting the FAN!

This is just the first chapter. Interfor, Western Forest Products and MacBlo are road-building fast enough to make any earth-respecting creature wet itself. FAN is planning to assist the Nuxalk in reoccupying their land. We are also starting a canopy research station in a pristine valley, and MORE MORE MORE direct actions to stop the road-building planned for early next year. So any and all activists and concerned folk, come hither to beautiful country and a strong spirit! Write, call or stop by. FAN, Box 625, Bella Coola, BC V0T 1C0 Canada; phone (604) 799-5800, fax (604) 799-5830.

# Newe Sogobia is Not For Sale!

Newe Sogobia, the name given by the Western Shoshone people to the land they have lived upon, roughly translates as "the people's earth mother." It says much about the relationship of the Western Shoshone people to their ancestral homelands. The Western Shoshone Nation stretches across a large expanse of the Great Basin. Despite little rainfall, these lands are home to a diversity of life— the desert tortoise, bighorn sheep, antelope, lahontan cutthroat trout, beaver - as well as coyotes, mule deer, jackrabbits, migratory waterfowl and oceans of sage brush and other plant life.. Non-natives have frequently regarded this subtle, beautiful landscape as barren, worthless, or empty, and Federal policy from the beginning through the present day reflects this hostile misunderstanding of the Great Basin and its Native people.

## INVASION AND TREATY

The first impressions of white people experienced by the Newe (WesternShoshone) were of a people who knew no limits. The first whites to come to the Great Basin were fur-trappers who rendered beaver nearly extinct in the area by the 1830s. In the 1840s, migrants to the gold fields of California and arable lands of Oregon began to pass through Newe Sogobia along the Humboldt River, devastating the land they passed over and often shooting the native peoples they saw out of fear and prejudice. In 1864, a Nevadan reported,

***"The game of the mountains and valleys are being frightened away by the appearance of the white man in this wild region, and the continual crack of his unerring rifle. The pine nut trees are rapidly being cut down and used for building purposes or fuel. The bunch grass, the seed of which, formerly supplied the Indians with one of their chief articles of food, and which abounds in the Humboldt country, now fails to yield even the most scanty harvest owing to its being eaten off as fast as it sprouts by the vast amounts of stock which had been brought to the country by the settler ... Thus you will see that the means of subsistence for the Indian of this section for the past year and for the whole future, have been greatly impaired if not completely destroyed."***

Occasionally, the Shoshone fought back, raiding emigrant trains and postal routes. Few whites settled in Western Shoshone territory though miners came and went, leaving many ghost towns, slag heaps, and ore-refining toxics behind them.

Gold and silver from Nevada and California funded the Union side of the Civil War, and so in 1863 the US negotiated a treaty to protect the transport routes. The Treaty of Ruby Valley, the Western Shoshone agreed to cease war against the US and to allow construction of railroad and telegraph lines, mines and ranches. The treaty is distinct from those signed by most native nations with the US in that it cedes no land to the US; instead the Western Shoshone are repeatedly referred to as a nation, and the boundaries of this large nation described. Nothing in the treaty gave, ceded, sold or traded land to the US.

## THE WESTERN SHOSHONE AND U.S. BUREAUCRACY IN THE 20TH CENTURY

The US had immediately violated the Treaty of Ruby Valley by giving and selling huge amounts of land to railroad companies and failing to deliver the goods that were supposed to compensate for devastation of land and food sources. Already in the early twentieth century, Western Shoshone leaders began pressing for observation of the treaty and justice for their people. In response to these demands several tiny reservations were created and organized under the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act (IRA) which allowed the US Government to install tribal leaders more answerable to their sponsors than their people. These new organizations also broke down the Western Shoshone Nation into a series of smaller "tribal" units such as the Duckwater Shoshone Tribe, the Yomba Shoshone Tribe, the Temoak Bands etc. Many traditional people refused to recognize the new tribal governments, and the IRA left a legacy of divisiveness that plagues native nations into the present.

In 1946 the Indian Claims Commission (ICC) was established by Congress to hear and resolve claims arising from US taking of indigenous nations' lands. But the federal courts immediately interpreted the ICC's mission as solely that of compensating for taken land, not restoration of the land. Attorneys representing claimants were awarded 10% of monetary settlements, providing an incentive for them to seek money rather than return of land.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs approved a claims contract between the law firm of Ernest Wilkinson, whose firm helped author the ICC's enabling legislation, and the IRA Temoak Band of Western Shoshone, which was asserted to be the sole representative of the large and widely scattered Shoshone Nation. The case crept through the ICC system for decades. In 1962 the ICC concluded that it "was unable to discover any formal extinguishment" of Western Shoshone land title, but ruled that the lands were taken at some point in the past. By 1966, Wilkinson and the US's lawyers arbitrarily stipulated that the extinguishment of Western Shoshone title to over 22 million acres of land in Nevada had taken place on July 1st, 1872 by a process of "gradual encroachment." Yet 1872 was only three years after the ratification of the Treaty of Ruby Valley, and the majority of Shoshone territory remained uninhabited by white people! The amount of money owed to the Western Shoshone based on this stipulation would be determined by the value of Nevada land in 1872, without interest, and minus the value of the few treaty goods delivered in the 1860s and 1870s. *At this point the ICC was no longer interpreting history, but inventing it. No taking happened in 1872 either on paper or on the land.* By 1976 virtually all Western Shoshone bands agreed that the ICC and Wilkinson did not represent their desire to have their land rights recognized, not extinguished. Ultimately even the Temoak band attempted to fire Wilkinson, but the BIA prevented them.

***We all want to stay here...allowed to live in our own dear Mountains and Valleys as we have done in times gone...***
***We have been born and raised here, the Mountains, and Valleys, with their Springs and Creeks, are our Fathers and Brothers.***
**Statement of the Shoshones of central Nevada, 1873**

## LAWSUITS AND LAND TITLES

*The United States chose to leave these Indians where they were in the nineteenth century because the white man could see no value in their lands. The government simply forgot about them and never got around to stealing their lands. It now wishes to drive them off while pretending it happened a hundred years ago.*

**John O'Connell, attorney, US v. Dann, 1991**

Because the ICC had no independent authority to extinguish indigenous land title, a case involving two Western Shoshone women became a major test case for whether or not the aboriginal land rights had been extinguished. Known as US v. Dann, the litigation began in 1974, when the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) charged the Dann sisters with trespass for grazing livestock on land claimed by the BLM. The Danns, as well as the Western Shoshone National Council, held that the BLM had no jurisdiction over Newe Sogobia and refused to apply for a grazing permit.

In a series of complex arguments and decisions, the Federal courts disagreed with each other about whether title had been extinguished, and when. US v. Dann was drawn out until 1980, when the district court decided that title had been good until December 12, 1979, the date the ICC closed the Temoak case with an award of $26 million for the supposed "taking," money still held by the Secretary of the Interior as trustee for the Western Shoshone (native peoples are considered wards of the Secretary in many legal respects). Afterward, the courts suggested that although tribal title was decided, the Danns could argue a right based on "individual aboriginal title."

During the final court hearing in June of 1991, Mary and Carrie Dann rejected the concept of individual aboriginal title, jeopardizing their own livelihood to defend the Western Shoshone as a nation. The Danns believe that the rights of the Western Shoshone as a nation must not be allowed to be broken down to individual rights by the US. That Summer, the BLM renewed the efforts it began in 1974, seeking court permission to confiscate their livestock and destroy their livelihood as ranchers. A powerful campaign of letter-writing to the BLM, the Secretary of the Interior and elected officials forced the BLM into negotiation that Fall. Despite a substantial reduction of Dann livestock(20% of cattle and 75+% of horses), the BLM ended negotiations and chose to use force instead.

## 1992: COLUMBUS RETURNS

On February 8, the BLM staged a roundup of nearby wild horses as a media event, claiming to have begun impoundment of Dann livestock. But only some strays among the 161 mustangs bore a Dann brand. On March 26, the Western Shoshone National Council nationalized the livestock belonging to Mary and Carrie Dann. April 10, the BLM and its contractors showed up again to round up Dann cattle. But Carrie Dann and non-violent activists who had come to support the land rights struggle came out to meet them, and after a brief confrontation between the BLM agent and Carrie Dann, the cattle were released.

On November 19, 1992, over 30 armed federal agents entered the Dann Ranch area, completely blocking traffic both in and out. The nearby towns of Crescent Valley and Beowawe, Nevada were cordoned off to provide security for federal wranglers who were rounding up horses. A total of 262 horses were taken, 44 of which were Western Shoshone horses, the rest were wild horses that were either gathered in other areas or had strayed into the allotment through broken fences. Clifford Dann, brother to Mary and Carrie, was injured in trying to block the exit of confiscated horses. In protest to the theft of horses he dowsed himself with gasoline and threatened to ignite himself. After being tackled by half a dozen law enforcement agents, he was charged with assault on a federal officer. Clifford asserted Western Shoshone sovereignty and refused to testify or allow cross examination of Government witnesses. On May 17, 1993 Clifford was sentenced to nine months in prison, two years probation and a $5,000 fine on a conviction of interfering with a federal official in the performance of his duties.

***By taking away our livestock, you're taking away our lives!***
**Clifford Dann, November 1992**

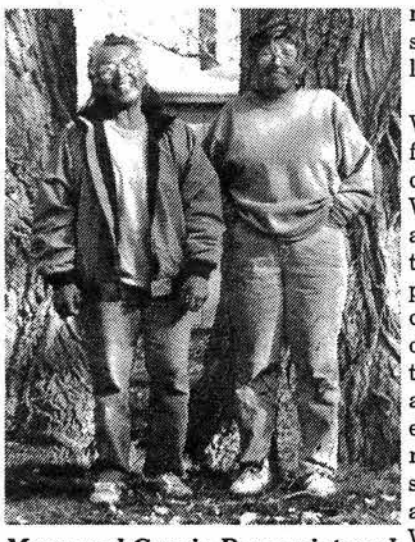
Since that time the Western Shoshone National Council and the Western Shoshone Defense Project have continued to move toward development of a sovereign Newe Sogobia within the framework of the Creator's laws. The ongoing presence of the Defense Project has prevented further roundups in the Crescent Valley area, but the assault on Western Shoshone lands continues in many forms....

*artwork by Western Shoshone artist Jack Malotte*

# Current Threats to the

## 1. The Dann Ranch: Resistance and Restoration

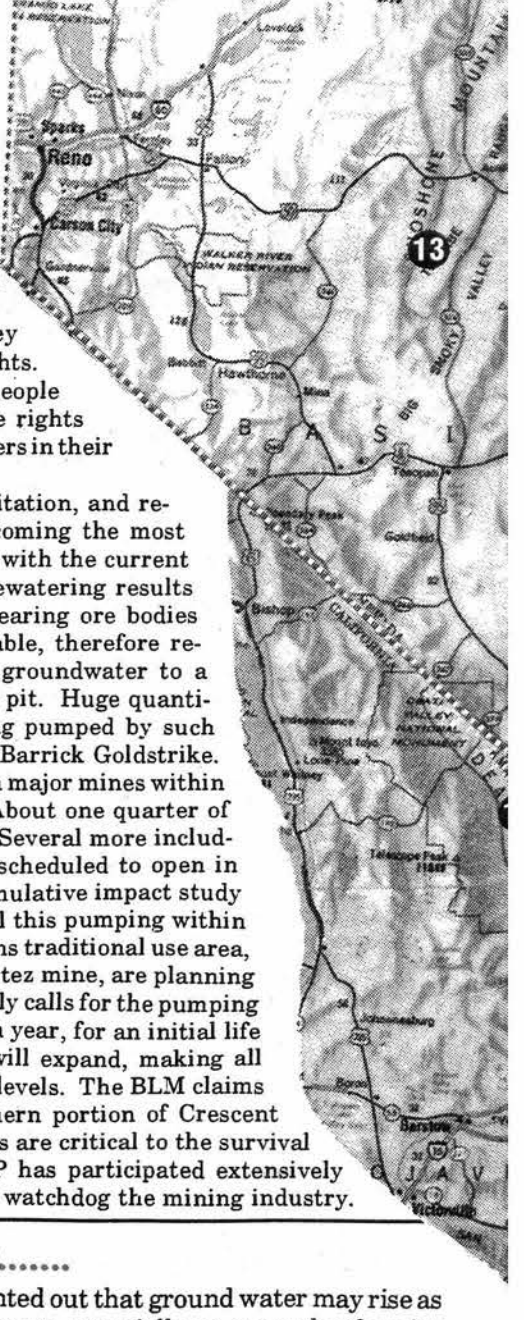
For over twenty years Mary and Carrie Dann have sacrificed their lives to push for Western Shoshone sovereignty. The conflict took a dramatic turn when the BLM began forcibly confiscating Western Shoshone livestock. In 1991 the Western Shoshone National Council created the Western Shoshone Defense Poject inviting activists to assist the Danns in non-violently resisting the confiscations. Since that time the WSDP has evolved and become an advocate on many different issues affecting the lands and citizens of Newe Sogobia. With the Danns as our hosts, a semi-permanent base camp has been constructed on Western Shoshone land near the Ranch. The WSDP continues to remain a first line of defense in the event of future roundups.



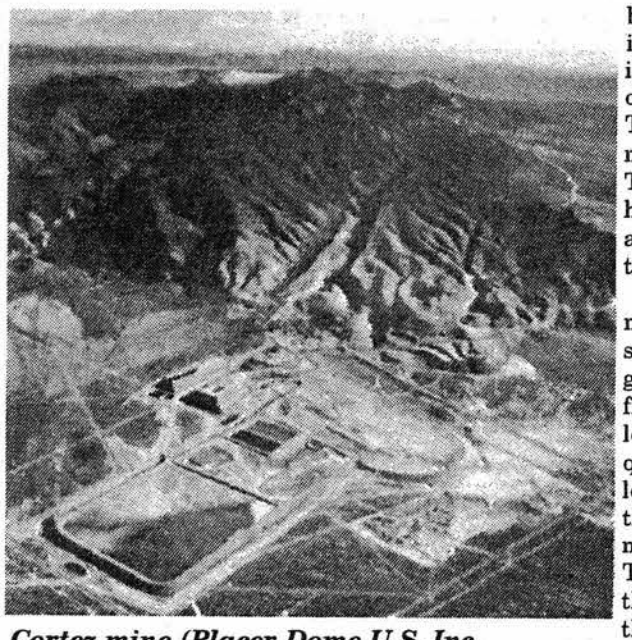
*Mary and Carrie Dann pictured in their front yard recently.*

Cows and horses, for many Western Shoshone, have been the means of survival in a land now dominated by the economies of the invaders. Like the Danns, many Western Shoshone have refused to pay grazing fees to the BLM on the grounds that the Bureau has no right to charge them for the use of their own land. In the case of the Danns, ranching has enabled them to be free of manipulation by the U.S. government by not relying on Federal funding. In effect they have preserved their sovereignty through self-sufficiency. The BLM has been attempting to shift the focus of its long-running conflict with Carrie and Mary Dann from land ownership to grazing, in an attempt to split the environmental and land-rights communities. Despite evidence established in court to the contrary, Nevada BLM has claimed that the reason they continue to harass these two Western Shoshone sisters is out of concern for the environment (while permitting a gigantic gold mine 12 miles away!), even going so far as to suggest they would desist if they weren't damaging the range. The Danns have reduced their herds well below the number they formerly grazed, and currrently represent a fraction of the users of range in the Crescent Valley area. Apparently white ranchers' cows behave differently on the land due to their grazing fees being paid! The WSDP believes if an environmentally and economically sustainable culture is to exist in the Great Basin it must begin with the recognition of the fundamental rights and responsibilities of the indigenous peoples to these lands!

As a proactive response to these issues the WSDP has envisioned a restoration program for the Danns tradtional use area. This is a cooperative effort between the Danns and the WSDP to look at ways of improving the health and diversity of their lands while minimizing the impact of livestock. The first step in this process has been an attempt to make the base camp more self sufficient through the planting of an organic garden. Other activities include the construction of enclousers around springs and other riparian areas. Gabions, a form of erosion control, are also being built in gullies near the ranch. The WSDP is currently researching alternative grazing techniques to assess their applicability to these lands. The Western Shoshone National Council is currently planning a reforestation project to restore a pinyon-juniper woodland destroyed by fire. By involving the youth in this project, Western Shoshone people are given a first hand look into environmental restoration techniques as well as reaffirming their relationship with the pinyon, a source of life for the people since time immemorial. As a result of these efforts we hope to provide an example of people supporting indigenous sovereignty and working together to take responsibility for the land.




## 2. Giving Away Gold, Gouging Out the Ground



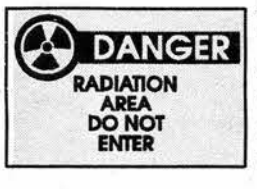
*Cortez mine (Placer Dome U.S. Inc.*

Since the Comstock Lode was discovered in the 1860s, mining has been one of Nevada's principal industries. Northeast Nevada is currently in the midst of a gold rush—more than 60% of US gold production is in Nevada, and nearly half of that in the northeast quadrant of the state. Contemporary mining operations, based on cyanide heap leaching, work with ore that earlier technologies and gold prices made infeasible to extract. Most operations are open pit mines in which whole mountains, landscapes and valleys are dug up, leached, and dumped. Problems associated with this form of mining include air pollution from dust and milling emissions, the contamination of groundwater from leaking tailings ponds and heap leach pads, and acid mine drainage with associated heavy metal contamination from moisture contacting high sulphur ore bodies. Unfortunately this form of development is promoted by the 1872 Mining Law which makes mining of hardrock minerals the pre-eminent use of "public" lands. Ask the BLM how many large mines in Nevada have ever been denied because of environmental concerns. Current mining operations are dominated by transnational mining corporations with the money and the clout to dominate the local political scene. The current gold rush in northeastern Nevada has led to the creation of communities and economies completely dependent on the expansion and development of new ore bodies.

The majority of these mines lie within the Treaty lands of the Western Shoshone. While the Treaty of Ruby Valley permits the construction of mines it must be remembered that treaties are to be interpreted as the Native American people understood them at the time of signing. In 1863 mining was conducted by the construction of shafts extracting visible veins of gold, or by panning visible granules in stream beds. The Western Shoshone in no way agreed to the scale, intensity or form of modern open pit, heap leach mining. The Treaty of Ruby Valley makes no mention of water rights. Thus the Western Shoshone people have never ceded or sold the rights and responsibilities to the waters in their territory.

The expropriation, exploitation, and removal of groundwater is becoming the most significant impact associated with the current gold rush. The process of dewatering results from the discovery of gold bearing ore bodies located beneath the water table, therefore requiring the lowering of the groundwater to a level below the bottom of the pit. Huge quantities of groundwater are being pumped by such mines as the Lone Tree, and Barrick Goldstrike. There are currently two dozen major mines within the Humboldt River basin. About one quarter of these mines are dewatering. Several more including the Pipeline Project are scheduled to open in the next year. To this date there has not been any cumulative impact study done by the BLM to assess the long term impacts of all this pumping within a single river basin. In Crescent Valley, within the Danns traditional use area, Placer Dome and Kennecott, current owners of the Cortez mine, are planning a new mine called the Pipeline Project. This plan initially calls for the pumping of 30,000 gallons a minute, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, for an initial life of 12-14 years. WSDP research indicates the mine will expand, making all estimates of groundwater pumping far below eventual levels. The BLM claims that none of the 55+ springs and seeps in the southern portion of Crescent Valley will be affected by this pumping These wetlands are critical to the survival of many species in the arid Great Basin. The WSDP has participated extensively during the public comments process, and continues to watchdog the mining industry.

## 3. A Gift From The White Man: One That Keeps Giving, And Giving, And Giving.....




The Government is planning yet another vicious attack on the Western Shoshone Nation. This time if the government has its way, Newe Sogobia's Yucca Mountain will be home to the world's first "permanent" dump for spent fuel from nuclear power reactors. This is the most deadly radioactive waste known to humankind.

In 1982, Congress stipulated that various sites be investigated for a "permanent" nuclear waste dump. In 1987, without any scientific analysis of any other sites, the government selected Yucca Mountain to be the sole candidate for study as a dump. No other site has ever been suggested, and all government plans and projections assume Yucca Mountain will be the dump.

There are at least 32 known active faults within 20 miles of the Yucca site. These faults and several earthquakes in the last five years illustrate the fallacy of a geologically "stable" site. Yucca Mountain appears to be on dry land, however scientists have pointed out that ground water may rise as it has in the past, especially as a result of major earthquakes. If the dump was flooded, the facility could explode sending high level waste directly into the atmosphere.

Based on the 1863 Treaty of Ruby Valley, this land belongs to the Western Shoshone Nation. The Western Shoshone people never agreed to be the host of the country's high level nuclear waste. The Defense Project is committed to assisting the Western Shoshone in stopping this project. Volunteers

# Western Shoshone Nation

## 4. Rock Creek: A Call to Action

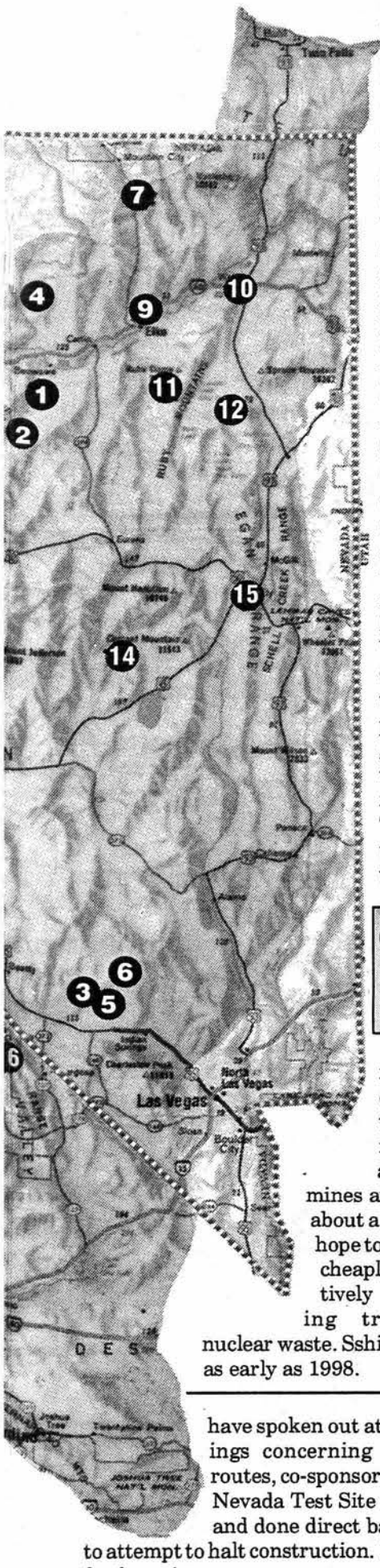
Western Shoshone individuals and organizations are currently involved in efforts to protect and preserve an area of extreme cultural, spiritual, and historical value. Important spiritual and culturally significant ceremonies have been conducted here for thousands of years. Rock Creek, known as Bah-tza-gohm-bah (otter water), is currently threatened with the proposed development of a multi-use recreation park. In addition to being an incredibly important site to the Western Shoshone people, it is also a vital wetland area, providing habitat for numerous plant, animal, and aquatic species including fresh water mollusks. Lander County's project calls for the damming of Rock Creek and the flooding of the sacred site with a permanent reservoir. If the county moves forward with the development of the reservoir, Bah-tza-gohm-bah will be destroyed. This act would not only deny indigenous people the right to practice their way of life, but would add one more chapter to a long history of cultural genocide of Great Basin peoples. Newe are people of the land. The land and the people are inseparable. By destroying these sacred lands the Newe suffer a slow death. The W.S.D.P. will continue to assist the bi-annual gatherings of Western Shoshone people at this site and work to expose the cultural, environmental and economic irresponsibility of this project.

***ROCK CREEK: Site of future Dam and RV Park*** (Photo: Paul Miller)

Comments should be sent to: Lander County Rock Creek Advisory Board, 315 South Humboldt, Battle Mountain, Nevada 89820 phone(702)635-2885, fax(702)635-5332
and/or Bureau of Land Management. Elko District Office, PO Box 831, Elko, Nevada 89821, phone(702)753-0200, fax(702)753-0255

## 5. NUCLEAR WASTE ROUTES: "STOP THAT TRAIN...."

Forty three states will be affected when the 112 commercial nuclear power plants start sending the estimated 70,000 tons of high level radioactive waste into the Western Shoshone Nation to be stored for 50,000 years in Yucca Mountain. Options for the shipment of this waste include the use of large semi-trucks as well as rail lines. Every route passes through some portion of the Western Shoshone Nation. One proposed rail system has thousands of these shipments passing within only a few miles of the Dann Ranch and the WSDP. Lander County, the county that Crescent Valley partly resides in, has gone so far as to actually request this nuclear rail route. They are proposing to use the railroad to receive garbage from as far as the east coast out here to large open pit mines to create giant land fills. Local mines are also enthusiastic about a railroad which they hope to use to ship supplies cheaply. The WSDP is actively involved in resisting transportation of nuclear waste. Sshipments could begin as early as 1998.




have spoken out at local scoping meetings concerning the proposed rail routes, co-sponsored gatherings at the Nevada Test Site to discuss the issue and done direct back-country actions to attempt to halt construction. More actions will be forthcoming.

Contact the Department of Energy at 1-800- 967-3477, or write to Wendy Dixon, EIS Project Manager, Yucca Mountain Site Characterization Office: U.S. Department of Energy, OCRWM, 101 Convention Center Dr.,Ste P-110, M/S 010, Las Vegas, NV, 89109.

## 6. Military Madness and Nuclear Hell

One of the most serious postwar threats to the Great Basin is the growth of the US military in the West. Currently nearly 20% of all US military land is in Nevada, including bombing ranges, laser and supersonic test ranges, experimental aircraft and tank practice grounds, and the Nevada Nuclear Test Site. Many of these areas are top secret ranges where public scrutiny and environmental safeguards are non-existent. Recently a secret base known as Area 51 or Groom Lake has come under fire in a lawsuit by former baseworkers who were exposed to chemicals while burning extremely hazardous waste in open pits. A significant portion of the military's flight training areas pass over Treaty lands. Current proposals would expand these areas even further into Western Shoshone airspace. In 1951 the first of over 900 nuclear weapons were detonated above and below ground at the Nevada Test Site, located completely within the boundaries of Newe Sogobia. Today the legacy of this madness has impacted the lives of numerous Native American communities, thousands of veterans intentionally exposed, "down-winder" civilian victims of radioactive fallout, and uncounted species of plants and animals.

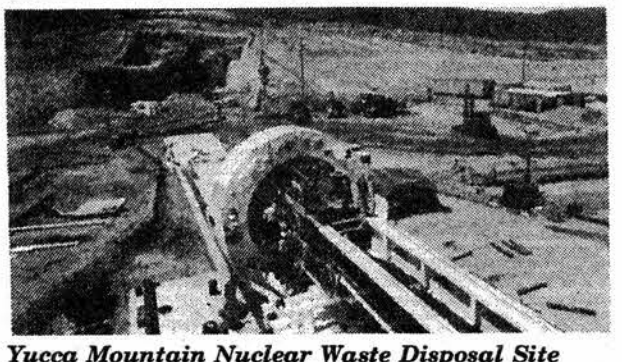
The Western Shoshone National Council has been active in working with Nevada-based peace and environmental groups against testing and the other nuclear assaults on Nevada. During the 1970s and early '80s, the US planned to base its mobile MX missile system in the Great Basin lands of Utah and Nevada, making them a "national sacrifice area" that would absorb vast quantities of Soviet nuclear missiles, according to the then-current cold war scenario. Throughout the 1980s and into the present, the Western Shoshone have also been active in opposing nuclear testing. The Western Shoshone Nation calls upon citizens of the United States, as well as the world community of nations, to demand the U.S. terminate its invasion of their lands for the purpose of testing nuclear bombs and other weapons of war. The Western Shoshone National Council has declared Newe Sogobia a NUCLEAR FREE ZONE.

Corbin Harney, Spiritual Leader of the Western Shoshone Nation, states, "We have to unite together- as a people- to put a stop to nuclear testing. Nevada, might sound like a long ways from some peoples' homes, but it's not. The air that we breathe today is already contaminated. The wind patterns have carried that contamination to all parts of the country and beyond."

The Defense Project co-sponsors actions every year in April and October. While nuclear testing is stopped for the moment in the U.S., the WSDP will remain vigilant and continue to press for the end of nuclear and military colonization of Western Shoshone lands.

***Our work to maintain or regain environmental quality within our homelands is a facet of a wider, more complex jurisdiction over our territories and lives, and to protect our indigenous rights. As a nation, our rights are not derived from the US constitution or granted by any treaties; they existed prior to the United States' creation. As with other North American indigenous nations, the Westerm Shoshone's identity, purpose, and strength is based on our relationship to our homeland . . .the ongoing struggle of the Western Shoshone is to protect our unrelinquished rights to our homelands, to preserve the environmental integrity of our territory, and above all, to fulfill the basic instructions given to us when we were newly created on Newe Sogobia.***

**Western Shoshone activist and environmentalist Joe Sanchez**



***Yucca Mountain Nuclear Waste Disposal Site and Boring Rig Drilling Tunnel*** (Photo: Paul A. Miller)

### Western Shoshone Communities

7. Duck Valley Reservation
8. Battle Mountain Indian Colony
9. Elko Indian Colony
10. Wells Indian Colony
11. South Fork Reservation
12. Odgers Ranch
13. Yomba Reservation
14. Duckwater Reservation
15. Ely Indian Colony
16. Timbisha

# WHO AND WHAT WE ARE

The Western Shoshone Defense Project's mission is to affirm Newe (Western Shoshone) jurisdiction over Newe Sogobia (Western Shoshone homelands) by protecting, preserving, and restoring Newe rights and lands for present and future generations based upon cultural and spiritual traditions. The W.S.D.P. was established in 1991 by the Western Shoshone National Council in response to the U.S. government's planned confiscation of Western Shoshone livestock. The goal is to document and counter all acts of aggression against the rights and traditional lands of the Western Shoshone through peaceful and non-violent means. The Project is based primarily from the traditional lands of Mary and Carrie Dann in the Crescent Valley area, but is also actively involved in Western Shoshone efforts to end nuclear colonization of their Treaty lands and to protect culturally significant areas such as Rock creek (Bah-tza-gohm-bah).

The Defense Project is staffed by Native and non-Native volunteers from the native sovereignty, environmental, anti-nuclear, peace and social justice movements. An office is maintained in the town of the Crescent Valley, serving as the primary link in a support network of over 3000 individuals and organizations, national and international. The common bond within this network is the knowledge that the Western Shoshone and many other indigenous peoples have been wrongfully denied their sovereignty and lands and that we all have a responsibility to help create a just solution to the situation. Environmental justice cannot be achieved without social justice. As an information clearinghouse, the office supplies a base for education, research and outreach on issues affecting the Western Shoshone Nation, including land rights and environmental quality. A field facility provides a location for the documentation and non-violent resistance of continued governmental and corporate interference on the Dann sister's traditional land base. Also focused through the camp is a multifaceted environmental protection program involving both riparian restoration and the monitoring of ongoing mineral development within the Dann's traditional use area. The continued effectiveness of the Defense Project depends on your participation !

# WHAT YOU CAN DO

**1. Come out to the Defense Project and volunteer.** Be self-sufficient and prepared for outdoor living in the high desert (5000 ft. elevation). Be committed and prepared to work. This is not a place "to learn the ways of the Indians" or an escape from the realities of modern day oppression. We are here to put our hearts and minds together to assist the traditional Western Shoshone people in providing for the well being of the future generations of all our relations. Bring humility and respect. Please call first if you are interested in coming, directions will be given to you at that time. NO DRUGS, ALCOHOL, OR FIREARMS PERMITTED !!!

**2. Standby Alert:** If you can drop what you are doing and join in non-violent resistance on short notice in the event of future government round-ups, let us know. We will put you on our Standby Alert List. Standby Alert people will also be updated on other issues that require action.

**3. Contact key officials:** Please write to these officials and express your desire to see a peaceful and just solution to the conflict in Newe Sogobia.

-Secretary of Interior Bruce Babbitt, U.S. Dept. of Interior, 18th & C St. NW, Washington D.C. 20240, (202)208-7351
-Ann Morgan, Nevada State Director, Bureau of Land Management, 850 Harvard Way, PO Box 12000, Reno, NV 89520
-U.S. President, The White House, Washington DC 20500, phone (202) 456-1414, fax (202) 456-2461
-Your Congresspersons

**4. Organize video showings, speaking engagements and other fund-raisers in your community.**

# What We Need

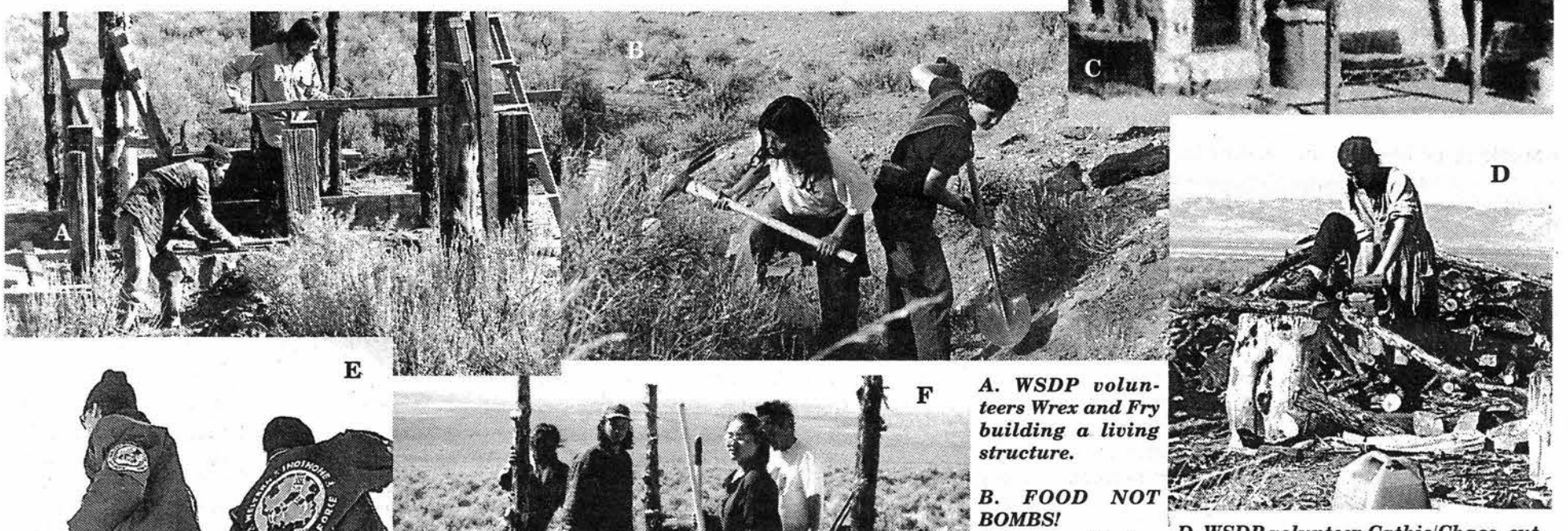
**Money**
Make all checks and money orders payable to the "Western Shoshone Defense Project." Donations are TAX-DEDUCTABLE and may be earmarked if desired for restoration work, mining issues, field supplies, or office supplies.

**Field Supplies**
4x4 vehicle, motor oil (all grades)
shovels, picks, splitting mauls, axes
camouflage tents, tarps, webbing, clothing
cement, roofing tar/patch, nails (6D&8D), grip screws (234's4"). Canteens and water filters, lanterns, candles, mantles, and generators. Walkie talkies, portable scanners, Motorola Radios UHF. Tires: 235/75R15, 175/80R13 Rims: 15" & 13". portable generator, 12 volt batteries for car/truck and solar panels, coleman fuel, chainsaws, blades and chains. barbed wire fencing and posts, tools, post hole diggers. Batteries (AA and D) rechargeable, rain gear, backpacks, hiking boots (sizes 8-12), medicinal herbs, cords of wood, trailer, wood stoves

**Building supplies** (planks, plywood, etc)

**Food**
Perishable and non-perishable foods always needed.
Spices, coffee, tea, hot chocolate.
55 gallon water containers, 5 gallon buckets w/ lids.
Dehydrated food, MRE's.

**Office Supplies**
Video cameras, blank VHS, Hi8, SVHS, 3/4" video tapes duct tape, pens, packing tape, note books, envelopes (all sizes), 35mm cameras and film, 8 1/2 x 11 copy paper.




***A. WSDP volunteers Wrex and Fry building a living structure.***

***B. FOOD NOT BOMBS! Volunteers digging a Gabion for the restoration project.***

***C. The strawbale house at base camp where volunteers cook, eat and relax!***

***D. WSDP volunteer Cathie/Chaos, cutting wood to keep warm.***

***E. WSDP volunteers on alert busy doing security.***

***F. WSDP volunteers, with help of Tim Dann, building a fence for the restoration project to keep cows out of a spring.***

Photo Credits: A Cathie/Chaos, B, C, E & F Jim Wrecks, D Matt Fry.

## Support the Western Shoshone Defense Project:

**100% Cotton T-shirts ..... $15.00 ea.** + $3.00 shipping

**"Not To Resist is to Collaborate"**
Unbleached (Large or XL)

**"WSDP Logo"**
Black or Unbleached (Large or XL)

**Resistance! Rights! Restoration!**
25min Video ***(Send $5.00 + $3.00 shipping for video)***
A fast moving account of the first three years of the WSDP highlighting the U.S. Gov't invasions into the valley and the Shoshone's resistance efforts. Gold mining is shown to be an underlying cause behind the BLM's attacks.

# ADDRESSES & ALLIES

**Western Shoshone Defense Project**
P.O. Box 211106 Crescent Valley, NV 89821
702-468-0230 FAX 702-468-0237

**Western Shoshone National Council**
P.O. Box 210 Indian Springs, NV 89108-0210
Phone/FAX 702-879-5203

**Citizen Alert Native American Program (CANAP)**
P.O. Box 5339 Reno, NV 89513
702-827-5511 FAX 702-827-4299

**Citizen Alert**
P.O. Box 1681 Las Vegas, NV 09125
702-796-5662 FAX 702-796-4886

**Rural Alliance for Military Accountability**
P.O. Box 60036 Reno, NV 89506
Phone/FAX 702-677-7001

**Shundahai Network**
507 P. St. N.W.
Washington D.C. 20001
Phone (202) 588-0912
Fax (202) 588-9316

**Healing Global Wounds**
P.O. Box 13, Boulder Creek, CA 95006
Phone/FAX 408-338-0147

# THE WRECK OF THE GREENPEACE VALDEZ

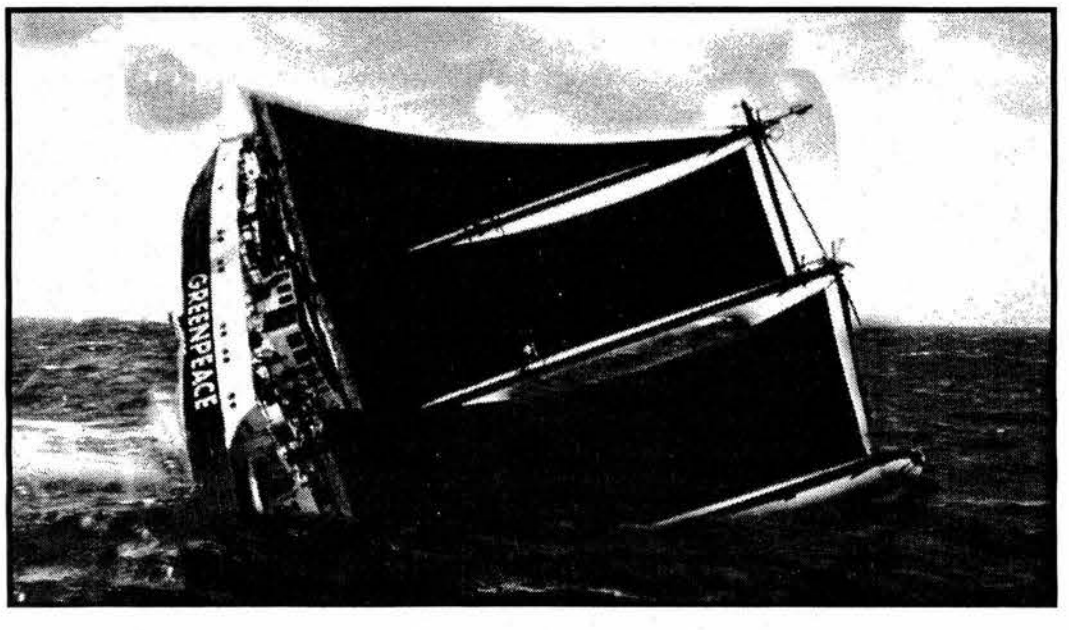
Whatever you want to say about Brock Evans, the Audubon Society's second-in-charge, you gotta admire his spunk. Getting arrested on a muddy logging road is usually not as simple as walking up to the gate at a nuclear weapons complex or crossing the line at some downtown Washington, DC embassy. As Brock and ex-Congressman Jim Jontz, the Western Ancient Forest Coalition's Executive Director, recently discovered at a protest near the Sugarloaf timber sale in Southern Oregon, those Freddie cops have a mean streak when it comes to demonstrators. [*See article on page 4.*]

Fortunately, the Freddies are none too smart about these matters. They managed to mace a 72-year-old woman, beat up a network cameraman and chain 92 of us to trees for over eight hours, thereby guaranteeing us megaheadlines. Although Jim and Brock were treated more harshly than some of the other demonstrators, they never complained. Nominations for a Buckaroo Prize are in order.

Is this a trend? Are more Washington, DC bigshots going to follow Andy Kerr, Brock and Jim Bob into the pokey? Let's hope so. We hippies have been left holding the bag out in the woods for over 15 years now, and without some new blood, we risk becoming isolated politically. We desperately need the little old ladies in tennis shoes, the business owners and other mainstream folks to help demonstrate that most Americans strongly believe it is immoral to plunder our forests for the benefit of a few greedheads wearing suspenders on Wall Street. For this to happen, we need to get our own act together and stop playing guerrilla camo soldier at every action. This behavior tends to scare most folks away at a time when we need them the most. Remember, we are building a non-violent citizen movement, not an army.

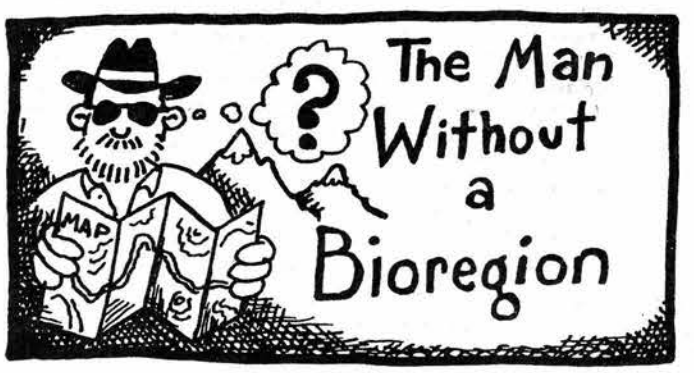
✌ ✌ ✌

Speaking of hippies, the world's largest hippie organization, Greenpeace USA (not to be confused with Greenpeace International, which brought you the Brent Spar and Murora French Nuclear Testing campaigns) had their annual board of directors election a few months back. With the help of a few current and former Greenpeace (GP) staffers, I ran for one of the two empty seats as a petition candidate and lost by five votes. Call me a loser if you want to, but as I wrote in my ballot statement, something is very wrong with the way things are being run over there on 14th Street NW. An organization that built its reputation on frontline activism is now entrenched, ineffective, and worst of all, has fallen victim to the dogma of knee-jerk political correctness.




While membership enrollment and donations continue to roll off a cliff, Greenpeace has cut program staff and budgets to the bone. For the first time in its history, they have no one working on nuclear weapons. Only two campaigns remain. The first is a very fuzzy effort to organize the fishing industry from the inside. The second is what they call a Chlorine Campaign, which from my point of view is just a jobs program for senior staff members who don't know how to do anything else.

But the real problem is that member surveys conducted by outside consultants have consistently shown that people support the work GP is doing on tropical rainforests, ancient forests in the US and Canada, and protecting wildlife and wildlife habitat. So get this, with something like a $24 million budget ($7 million available for program work) and over 1,200 employees (300 in non-canvassing positions), there is not a single person working in the US on any of these issues. Small wonder that no one wants to give them any money now.




I met with GP Executive Director Barbara Dudley in Washington, DC last month to discuss these and other issues. She admitted to me that they could raise more money by addressing these core conservation issues. She felt that other groups were doing a good job on forests, and that Greenpeace could only handle the work they were currently doing. She questioned the effectiveness of their work on forests in the US, and doubted that there was anything that they could do, except maybe sign on to letters.

The annual cost of keeping the three very capable staff members who covered their Tropical Rainforest Campaign, their Tongass National Forest Campaign, and their Ancient Forest Campaign was a scant $150,000; chump change compared to GP's total budget. These campaigners helped shut down a pulp mill in Alaska, canceled one in Costa Rica, and helped defeat the worst piece of anti-wilderness legislation in years, the Baucus-Burns bill, which would have destroyed six million acres of wildlife habitat in Montana. And of course there is Clayoquot Sound, Brazilian Mahogany, and Siberia, where Greenpeace International is still doing excellent work.

When the first round of budget cuts was planned in 1991, the GP board saw fit to fire then-director Peter Bahouth because, as I was told by one board member, "someone had to take responsibility." Yet under Dudley's management, even more drastic cuts have been made to offset the lack of donations. Her response was to blame stagnant economic conditions. Using the same logic that the board applied to Peter Bahouth, Dudley should have been fired two years ago. Meanwhile, Peter is one of the best friends the forest ever had, and manages the $450 million Turner Foundation, helping hundreds of grassroots groups throughout the USA.

Here is a telling statistic: In 1991, there were 208 separate phone listings for the GP Washington, DC office. After four successive years of cutting the annual budget by 40 percent, laying off program staff, disolving of the Action Resources Department, canceling of entire campaigns, abandoning of most high profile direct actions, closing of canvass offices, selling equipment without replacement, scrapping the GP magazine, and all but eliminating staff training, there are now 210 listings in the DC office. Contrary to what Dudley is saying publicly, GP is concentrating power in Washington, firing anyone who doesn't kowtow to the bureaucracy, stifling creativity, and running the organization aground like a bloated supertanker.

Sound like I'm still a candidate for the Board of Directors? You bet your ass! I'm running again next year, and will run every year after until someone in there gets the message. Here is my platform for getting the good ship off the rocks:

- *Shut down the Washington, DC office.* Since GP has only two campaigns to lobby on, they should be able work out of the canvass office. Move the administration to an area that is less expensive to live and work. The move would signal a change in direction.
- *Put more campaigners in the field.* GP should take advantage of the many canvass offices around the country by putting campaigners in there with the canvassers, who would love to have the company, and would provide valuable volunteer assistance.
- *Cut administrative overhead.* There are too many people with the word Director or Coordinator in their title. You've got Regional Executive Directors, Campaign Directors, Diversity Coordinators, as well as many redundant administrators, accountants, lawyers and what-have-you. This is not what most people would expect from GP, nor should it be. Changing this situation won't be easy or popular and will require leadership, but it is absolutely necessary.
- *Reorganize the campaign departments.* Does anyone else think that having an "Energy and Atmosphere" department is a little vague? How about "Ocean Ecology" or "Chlorine"? If you can't cover all the bases, then don't carve the entire globe into empires run by $45,000 a year department heads. Too much power is concentrated this way. Department heads are always too busy to help the canvass staff and other campaign workers with new ideas. Simply talking about letting the local offices do more is easier than doing it, but it has to happen.
- *Get a sense of humor.* Do I have to explain this one?
- *Go on the offensive!* Rather than whine about the loss of few lousy Democrats, get out there and make some waves. GP has the ability to go straight to the public and it can't measure its success by what goes on in Washington. Research and coalition building are good, but sometimes you have to make people nervous.
- *Be more spontaneous.* Not every problem has a rational solution. Not all gains are incremental. GP must take risks. Some of the best ideas still come at 2 am. Greenpeace was always more about good ideas and guts than money and power.

(This platform should insure that *I* will never be elected.)

✎ ✎ ✎

Anyway, hearing that Ted Turner was about to put $350 million into his family foundation, I called Peter Bahouth to see if this meant we could submit larger grant proposals. "Naw," he said, "they still gotta be three pages."

It is bad enough that certain environmental groups are taking Turner money made from colorizing movies and the World Wrestling Federation, but now they will be getting money from Bugs Bunny. Given the anti-hunting sentiments of many Warner Brothers cartoons, this can only be seen as a gain by animal rights activists.

The man without a bioregion now has an email address. It's RUCKUS@igc.apc.org. Keep those cards and letters coming.

Happy New Year!

—Mike Roselle

# Last Stand for the Redrock Wilderness

BY JOSEPH "SELDOM SEEN" SMITH

The desert of southern Utah is wild country. It is Virgin country, coyotes' and Brigham Young's country. It is Terry Tempest William's country, Ed Abbey's country, dry country, Colorado country, squawfish and lion country. It is slickrock country, millions of acres of sandstone slot canyons, mesas, fingers and arches. It is a country with few roads and few people. It typifies all that is good in America. It is God's country!

I was born into this country and have been exploring it all my life. I've even managed to scrape out a buck from my explorations by running tourists on raft trips down the wild rivers of the New World's Zion. I love this country, I love its wildness and I want to keep it wild and to hell with whatever the county commissioners, Jim Hansen and the Church of Jesus Christ of Later Day saints have to say about it!

As usual they do have something to say about, and as usual they want to destroy the American wilderness and put in its place strip mines, damns and powerlines. The Utah Congressional delegation has introduced legislation (HR 1745/S 884), a supposed "wilderness" bill, that would designate a paltry 1.8 million acres of the Utah desert as wilderness and would open up millions more acres to destruction. What's worse is that under the language of the bill, development in the form of damns, powerlines and ORV trails would be allowed in so-called "wilderness areas," completely disregarding the spirit and intent of the Wilderness Act of 1964. With the boys in Congress making James Watt look like a Sierra Clubber, the future of Utah's wilderness, and wilderness anywhere for that matter, doesn't look too good.

Utah's natural features range from high alpine regions to exposed sandstone deserts to some of the wildest, most charismatic rivers in the world. The Wasatch Mountains, a sub-range of the Rockies, cuts through the center of the state from Idaho to the Arizona state line and forms a boundary between the Great Basin region and the Colorado Plateau. The Great Basin is comprised of a series of valleys with no outlet to the sea, the most famous of which contains the Great Salt Lake. This region hosts several large roadless areas, including one of over one million acres in the southern Great Salt Lake Desert. This is fairly inhospitable country, not as scenic as other parts of the state, and as such has been neglected by mainstream conservation groups in their wilderness proposals. The primary threat to this wilderness is the US Air Force, which uses the territory as a testing ground for munitions.

In the eastern part of the state, the Colorado Plateau is the sandstone desert of mesas, buttes and slot canyons commonly featured in Sierra Club calendars. This is the canyon country that Ed Abbey wrote so lovingly about. It is also river country, wild river country, home to the Colorado, San Juan, Virgin, Green and the Dirty Devil Rivers. This patch of Earth was the last unexplored territory in the lower forty-eight states. Despite hundreds of years of European presence this is still remote, wild country, with the potential for over five million acres of wilderness, including a three million acre chunk around Canyonlands National Park.

Because of this region's grandeur, large areas have already been locked up in national parks and monuments. However, it continues to be threatened by uranium mining, off-road vehicle use, dams, power lines and all the other evils that make the county commissioners' mouths water. It is this region that is threatened by Utah's Congressional delegation and their supposed wilderness bill.

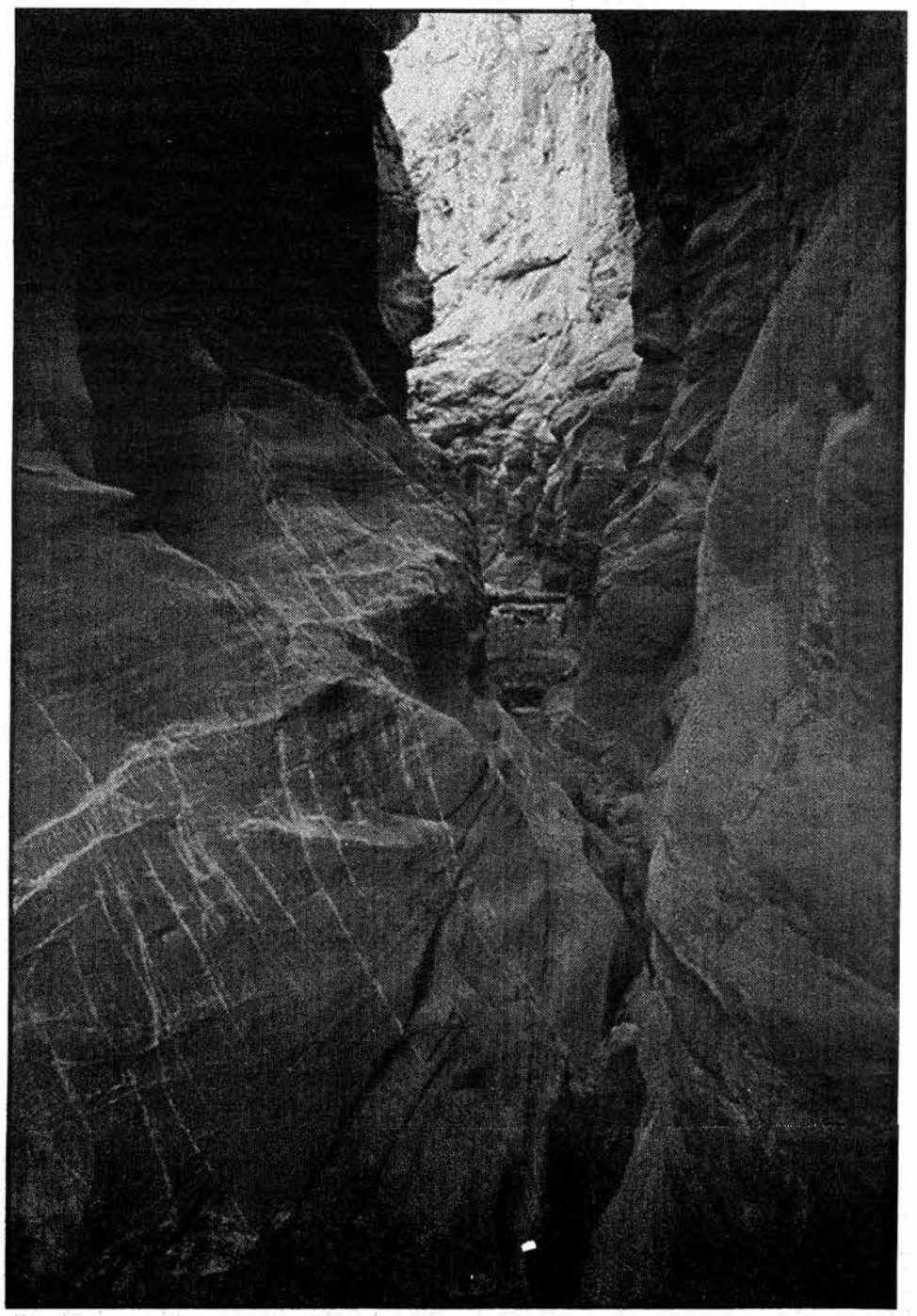
The Uinta Mountains range across the northern part of Utah and are the largest east-west mountain range in the lower 48 states. The 843,000-acre High Uinta roadless area is dominated by 13,528-foot Kings Peak, the highest point in Utah. Summits of over 12,000 feet are not uncommon here with canyon bottoms dropping down to 8,000 feet. Lodgepole pine forests are found on the mountain slopes along with aspen and Engelmann spruce. The Uintas are home to the southernmost natural population of moose in North America and offer excellent potential for grizzly and wolf repatriation.

Utah is a typical western state in that a large amount of it is owned by the federal government. These public lands are divided up between nine national forests (which comprise roughly eight million acres total) five national parks, national monuments and recreation areas and 22 million acres under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management.

Wilderness has been a political issue in Utah for the past fifteen years. When the US Forest Service released its second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II) in 1980, it identified 3,234,759 acres of potential wilderness of national forest lands in Utah, most of them in the Wasatch and Uinta ranges in the northern part of the state. Mainstream conservationists, eager to appear reasonable, presented a wilderness proposal calling for the preservation of only 1.9 million acres of national forest wilderness to which Utah's Congressional delegation responded with the 1984 Utah Wilderness Act, establishing a meager 749,550 acres of national forest wilderness, or only ten percent of all the national forest lands in Utah. This bill settled for the time being the issue of wilderness on national forests in Utah.

In the southern part of the state, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) had been considering six million acres of land as possible additions to the wilderness preservation system. By 1991, the final BLM wilderness proposal called for just under two million acres.

The government's proposal was too small for even the mainstream conservationists to tolerate. This time, rather than pulling their tails between their legs and thinking "compromise," they went to the table to call for more wilderness designations. The Utah Wilderness Alliance proposed



3.8 million acres of wilderness and the Utah Wilderness Coalition, led by the Sierra Club and the Wilderness Society, asked for 5.2 million acres of BLM wilderness in Utah. While this rare demonstration of backbone by the mainstreamers seems commendable it's important to note that at the same time Earth First! proposed 16 million acres of wilderness for all of Utah, a proposal which encompassed national forests and parks as well as BLM lands.

Seeking to settle the wilderness issue for the BLM lands in their state, Utah's Congressional delegation introduced a second Utah wilderness bill early this past summer. In their development of the bill, legislators relied heavily upon the recommendations of rural county commissioners while not even asking for the input of the fourteen urban counties where ninety percent of Utahans live. Hearings on the wilderness issue were held in out of the way towns that were difficult for most citizens to get to. The result was HR 1745/S 884, a bill which would designate only 1.8 million of the 22 million acres of BLM land as wilderness. The bill subjects the rest of the BLM acreage in the state to "hard release," a legal stipulation that all lands not designated wilderness shall be "managed for the full range of non-wilderness multiple uses." There's another catch to these wilderness designations as well: they aren't really wilderness, at least not the sort envisioned by the Wilderness Act of 1964.

The Wilderness Act sought to preserve areas "untrammeled by man," but the language of the bill being peddled by Utah's Congressional delegation will specifically allow for the construction of dams, reservoirs, power lines, pipelines, roads, "and other facilities needed in the public interest" within so called wilderness areas. It contains specific provisions to allow for low-level overflights and the expansion of military flight training areas and the installation of military communications facilities in designated wilderness. This not only flies in the face of the spirit and intent of the original Wilderness Act, but if passed will set a dangerous precedent for future wilderness bills. Imagine Alaska's Don Young introducing legislation to designate the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge as wilderness with explicit language allowing for the drilling of oil in it as well. If HR 1745/S 884 passes it could happen.

The areas that HR 1745/S 884 claims to protect are small, geographically disparate and come at the expense of lands of outstanding ecological quality. While making token wilderness designations out of the last, large, roadless areas remaining in Utah, the

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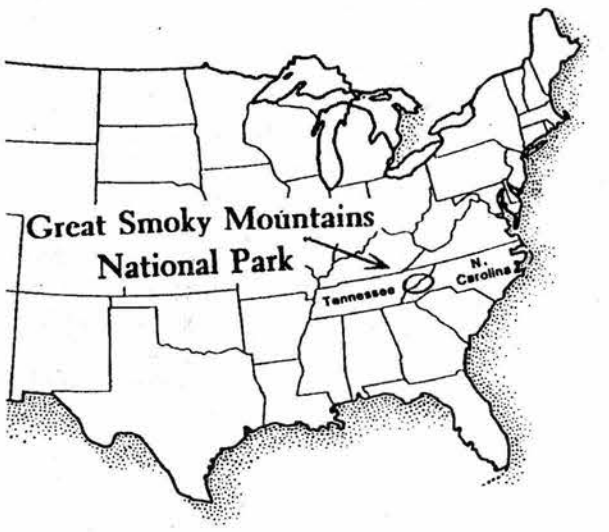
# Big Wilderness in the Great Smokies?

BY SHERMAN BAMFORD

Two roadless areas in the Great Smoky Mountains, the 186,000-acre area south of Cades Cove and the 40,000-acre area west of Rich Mountain, could be combined in the near future. There are only two roadless areas in the southern Appalachians over 150,000 acres, one 163,000-acre chunk on the east side of the Smokies and the 186,000-acre "big wilderness" on the western side of the Smokies. This year, the National Park Service publicly announced that it wishes to prepare an Environmental Assessment (EA) for Parsons Branch Road, an access route which inhibits the size of the western roadless area.

A 1994 flash flood significantly damaged the road causing it to be shut down. The agency had decided to prepare an EA because the 1982 General Management Plan requires it to make a decision on Parsons Branch Road on the first occasion that the road becomes impassable and requires major repairs; additionally, there is nationwide opposition to automobiles on Parsons Branch and on Heintooga-Round Bottom Road. Road closure would increase the size of the roadless area on the western side of the park to 226,000 acres—nearly a quarter of a million acres—making it one of the largest in the south.

The Park Service is awaiting funding for the EA from a reluctant Federal Highway Administration. The EA could be initiated in the next couple of months or it could take longer due to Federal Highway Administration footdragging. The document itself will be prepared by the Park Service and they will make the decision. No sections of the road will be reopened until then. Parsons Branch Road is a one lane road just below the 4,000-foot-ridge that forms the spine of the western Great Smoky Mountains. The road does not pass through spectacular territory like that found elsewhere in the park. Its distinguishing quality, rather, is its remoteness. The area is so remote that a nearby area was selected for the experimental red wolf reintroduction. Parsons Branch Road is surrounded by a mix of pine woods, pine-oak hillsides, and rich hemlock and mixed mesic hardwood forests; some are quite old. Thanks to national park status, the forests along sleepy Parsons Branch Road provide a window to the past found nowhere else. This type of remote, rarely visited habitat should be protected.




If you are interested, please get involved ASAP. A petition in favor of reopening the road has been signed by several thousand individuals. Nonetheless, the Park Service's letter count, while much lower than petitions, actually favors limiting automobile access by a wide margin. The numbers are stacked against us at this time, but we are optimistic that *intelligent, articulate letters* in favor of conversion of the road to a non-motorized walkway can win the day. We especially need to hear from people familiar with the following subjects: the Parsons Branch, Gregory Bald and Cades Cove area, the Smokies, opportunities for solitude on roads vs. opportunities for solitude on trails, the effects of roads on biodiversity, effects of roads on water quality, large predators, black bears, red wolves, and any possible incidents of poaching in and overuse of the area you are aware of.

To make initial comments or to receive the Environmental Assessment, call or write: Karen Wade, Park Superintendent, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, 107 Park Headquarters Rd., Gatlinburg, TN 37738, (615) 436-1201.

For more information contact Sherman Bamford, P.A.W., PO Box 13192, Roanoke, VA 24031-3192; phone (540) 982-0492.

# LAST CHANCE FOR REDROCK WILDERNESS

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state's Congressional delegation would sacrifice areas like the Desolation Canyon/Book Cliffs region, a 700,000 acre roadless area home to elk, rocky mountain bighorn sheep, mountain lion and three endangered fish species; the bony-tailed chub, humpback chub and Colorado squawfish. The area also hosts one of the best float trips along the Green River through what may be the wildest riverine bottomland in the West.

Other areas that would be up for grabs are 100,000 acres of the 300,000 acre Dirty Devil Canyons wildland to allow for the development of a tar sands production complex. The Dirty Devil Canyons provide excellent nesting areas for raptors, including the golden eagle as well as support populations of desert bighorn sheep and pronghorn. Nice examples of petroglyphs also characterize this area.

Eighty-three percent of the three-quarters of a million-acre Kaiparowits wildland would remain unprotected so that it may be opened to coal mining by the Dutch owned multinational Andalex Industries.

In the region along the canyons of the Upper Paria River and adjacent to Bryce Canyon National Park known as the Grand Staircase, no wilderness would be designated in order to allow for continuing off road vehicle use and the construction of a proposed coal-haul railroad across the Paria River.

Seventy percent of the BLM roadless areas surrounding Canyonlands National Park, which total roughly 390,000 acres, would not receive wilderness designation so that they may allow for future potash and uranium mining and oil and gas exploration. Both the Colorado and Green rivers flow through here and support populations of the endangered Colorado squawfish and the threatened razorback sucker.

Of the roughly 60,000 roadless acres of BLM lands bordering Zion National Park, only 26 percent would be designated as wilderness by HR 1745/S 884. What's worse is that the legislation authorizes the construction of dams, reservoirs and associated roads within two of the three "wilderness" areas established here by the bill.

Not one acre of the White Canyon Complex, which surrounds Natural Bridges National Park and provides a wildland corridor between it and Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, would be designated as wilderness by the bill in order to open it to uranium, gas, oil and tar sand production and increased use by welfare ranchers.

Adjacent to Capitol Reef National Park is a region known as the Escalante Canyons, part of a wildland totaling roughly 180,000 acres. If Hansen's raiders have their way, 73,000 roadless acres would be denied wilderness status so that a 49,000-acre tar sands extraction complex could operate and the land would remain open for future petroleum exploration.

This is only a portion of the areas at risk from HR 1745/S 884. Others include the wilderness of Cedar Mesa, the San Juan River, Escalante Canyons, the Great Basin, the Henry Mountains and the San Rafael Swell.

In response to the attack on America's wilderness by Utah's Congressmen, conservationists have developed a 5.7 million-acre wilderness proposal for southern Utah, embodied in HR 1500: America's Redrock Wilderness Bill. This legislation, introduced by Rep. Maurice Hinchey of New York, while by no means perfect, protects significant portions of Southern Utah's remaining, roadless BLM lands and provides in a *de facto* manner for habitat conectivity between national parks and other protected public lands through wilderness designations.

America's Redrock Wilderness Bill would preserve significant portions of the Escalante Canyons and Kaiparowits Plateau Wilderness, the Desolation Canyon/Brooks Cliffs complex, the wilderness surrounding Canyonlands National Park and numerous other areas deserving wilderness status and will maintain the status quo of not allowing development in wilderness areas.

The bill presently has over 70 co-sponsors in the House of Representative and has the support of the majority of Utah's residents. Comments to Utah's governor have run 70 percent in favor of HR 1500.

Utah's congressmen know that the majority of Utah's residents are against them and are working to push their wilderness destruction bill through Congress as fast as possible. They know they must act fast before their constituents can mobilize national opposition against them. The Redrock Wilderness of Utah needs your help now!

Here's what you can do:

Write your Congressmen, Senators and President Clinton. Tell them to oppose HR 1745/S 884 and to support HR 1500. Send copies of your letters to Senators Bumpers and Bradley of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, both have a lot to say about the future of Utah's wildlands.

Members of Congress can be reached at US House (or Senate), Washington, DC 20510 (or 20515 for the Senate).

President Clinton can be reached at The White House, 1600 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, DC 20500.

Finally, those of you wishing to become more involved in the fight to save Utah's wildlands should contact the good folks at the Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance, a kick ass, no-compromise group working to stop the destruction of one of America's last best places. They can be reached at 1471 South 1100 East, Salt Lake City, UT 84105.

It's come down to the wire folks, if we can't preserve wilderness in Utah we won't be able to preserve it anyplace else. Please help in whatever ways you can. Thanks for listening. I gotta go, one of my wives is calling me.

# BECAUSE CARS CAN'T DANCE

## UK Roads Resistance Reclaims the Streets

BY NATALIE MOXHAM

photo by Nick Cobbing

*Get out your sledgehammer, its time to party*

### May 14, 1995

An old car drove up the street to one of the busiest intersections in London: High Street Camden. It entered the five-way intersection at a slow pace, to be smashed into by another car in similar condition coming the other way. Both drivers, obviously upset, got out and started to abuse each other, much to the annoyance of other drivers who were blockaded by the altercation. The two drivers got so irate at each other that they both removed sledge hammers from their boots and proceeded to smash each other's cars up, much to the disbelief of the drivers now in a traffic jam. But this was only the beginning, as this altercation was a theatrical move to block the road and to signify to hundreds of people—who then poured into the street from the tube station—that the street was reclaimed and the party could now begin. All cars entering the intersection got gridlocked. Shoppers and market goers joined the street party, which lasted five hours. The smashed cars become the focus for all to vent their car anger on, and were attacked throughout the party. The police directed traffic—what else could they do?

Anti-motorway actions that have been occurring in Britain over the last few years have now taken a new form. And the media are lapping it up with headlines such as, "Car rage is the new focus of rebellion—and it's challenging the very way we live. Urban and rural guerrilla groups are trying to undermine car culture and defy a Government committed more to words than deed to changing it" (*The Guardian*) and "Car sickness or just sick of the car? As cities get clogged, radical protests attract unlikely supporters" (*Sunday Times*).

The group behind this anti-car hype and the street party is Reclaim the Streets, a "disorganization" that has grown out of the recent anti-roads movement in London and Britain. Its roots trace most notably to two direct action campaigns. The first is Twyford Down, the opposition to the construction of the M3 motorway link. Twyford Down included unique chalk escarpments called the Dongas, and it was the biggest direct action campaign ever seen in Britain. It inspired many to take direct action. The activists living on the site were known as the Donga Tribe, and a strong connection between these people and the local community developed that solidified unity in the anti-roads movement. Chris Gillham, who considers himself a concerned and respectable local of Twyford, talks about the Dongas, "I went along with them firstly from admiration and then because they taught me hope, and finally because they made me believe that I could, after all those years, do something to make a difference." Middle England took on the road lobby by putting themselves in front of bulldozers and supporting and defending itinerants like the Donga Tribe. But Twyford was a beautiful landscape of conservation and recreational value to middle England. The second campaign put a different dimension on the anti-roads movement.

photo by Nick Cobbing

*The tower on Claremont Road*

The No M11 Link campaign was situated in a fairly obscure suburb of East London and included ongoing direct action resistance for 18 months, culminating in the Claremont Road evictions in December, 1994. This was a truly momentous campaign that disoriented the authorities. "The Government was taken aback that the protest against the M11, a motorway being built in an unfashionable part of East London, resulted in the longest campaign of direct action against a road in British history... Pictures were flashed around the world of masses of people old and young, conventional and alternative, taking on bulldozers in an awe inspiring defence of homes, urban spaces and communities." (*Alarm UK*, 1995) This was a working class community that was not only defending green spaces; people were defending their homes and their community and demanding their right to say "no road."

The campaign of direct action against the M11 kicked off when the Old Chestnut Tree of George Green, to the community's surprise, was to be removed. The residents, angry at being misled by the Government, pushed down fences built to keep them out and directly defended the tree. For the next year houses were squatted and work constantly disrupted. In the summer of '94 it became obvious that Claremont Road, a strip of houses in the path of the motorway, would be the main focus of the campaign. A community formed around these houses that included local residents, squatters and activists from around the country. The campaign strategy was to "dig in" and make it as difficult as possible for the authorities to remove demonstrators from Claremont Road.

It took four days in November, 1994 to evict all the demonstrators. Phil McLeish, the last demonstrator to be removed (from a 90-foot scaffold tower) describes Claremont Road: "The street was painted and filled with psychedelic sculptures, barricades, above them the nets, tree houses, aerial walkways and towers went up; inside the houses, bunkers, lock-ons and tunnels were hidden in tons of rubble." Phil described the eviction: "The situation was intrinsically funny. This was politics as provocation, winding up the state and then watching and laughing as the state makes a fool of itself. It's our game, we made the rules, and then invited along 2,000 police to play with us. Forcing the police to spend over two million pounds playing games... that is deeply funny."

After Claremont Road was gloriously lost, energy and sentiment invigorated Reclaim the Streets (RTS). Reclaim the Streets aims to move the debate beyond anti-road protest, to highlight the social as well as environmental costs of the "car system," and to demonstrate the possibilities of what can be done when you reclaim the streets and give them back to people. Del from RTS explains, "RTS acts as a catalyst for social transformation highlighting the absurdity of a system dedicated to the growth economy. Our method is direct action in the form of street parties, which is a reclamation of space enclosed by cars to show the possibilities of life without them."

Public opinion of roadbuilding and acceptance of direct action have changed in the UK. Del said that "statistics have shown recently that approximately 70 percent of the public are in favour of direct action." As RTS puts it in their literature, "Reclaim the Streets advocates direct action but not just as a tactic, it reflects our belief in a society where people take responsibility for their own actions, and don't just leave it to the politicians. It is about enabling people to unite as individuals with a common aim, to change things directly by our own actions."

The second Reclaim the Streets party was held on July 23 at the Angle intersection in Highbury Islington, London. It was a huge success, with over 2,000 demonstrators participating. Organizers led demonstrators to the party location on the tube, while other participants simultaneously blocked the road with tripods constructed from scaffolding. Two tons of sand was dropped for a children's play area, banners went up to stop more traffic, stalls were erected and a huge tank rolled in with the sound system pumping. Once again the party had begun before the police arrived. "There was nothing the police could do. The minute it happened everybody else showed up, and then people simply filled up the car free space provided," said Sheila, an RTS activist.

These RTS actions not only represent a development in the anti-roads movement but also in a broader movement brought together by the opposition to the Criminal Justice Act (CJA), a sweeping piece of legislation which severely curtails the rights of protesters. "RTS is pretty well politically networked, the CJA has politicised people and therefore we have a strong movement, squatters, ravers, hunt sabs [demonstrations which sabotage traditional hunts in Britain] have been politicised against roads. We've all been put in the same boat by the CJA." With actions like street parties there is the threat that the action will be void of politics, but in a way it is making something that is usually not political, like a party, very political. It is a creation of action that has come about through movements combining over CJA defiance. "If people came for a party they can't help but get the message—change should be fun. Reclaim the Streets actions attract a wide spectrum of society and people come because they want to take action," said Del.

The location of the next RTS action was Greenwich, where parents and children with asthma are going to the High Court to force the Greenwhich Council to close its main through road at times of high pollution. Stuff the bureaucratic process: On

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# Subversive Economics: Diving for Revolution

BY DIVING DONNA

Imagine grocery shopping and not giving your hard earned cash to big corporations; furnishing your home and not spending a dime; consuming most trivial conveniences without contributing to the deadly cycle of consumption that is currently wreaking havoc on our planet. Sound like an infomercial that's just too good to be true? Well it's not. You too can indulge in all the consumerist goods (and "bads") that are pedaled to us without feeding this Monster's insatiable appetite. All you need to get started is a pair of gloves and you can dive right in! Dumpster dive that is.

Though dumpster diving is no new phenomenon, our over-productive, over-consumptive, throw-away society of today has magically changed the stinky waste filled dumpsters of yesterday into the stinky abundant treasure chests of today. These *waste* receptacles contain an abundance of good food, clothing, furniture, toys, books, etc.... As the first commandment of dumpster diving states, "If it's sold in the store, it'll eventually be found in the dumpster."

I'm continually amazed at all of the wonderful surprises just waiting to be discovered before they are taken to that poisoned hole in the Earth called the landfill. My kitchen looks as though I'm the mother of six obsessed at buying bulk quantities of food. The garbage-bag size container of corn chips. The four cases of bananas. The boxes and crates of tomatoes, apples, oranges, onions, and carrots. The three 50 lb. bags of organic brown rice. And the 120 lbs. of dog food (yes, I dive for my dog too.) The fact is, all of this was free! Free from the Dumpster Gods, and free from being wasted and ending up in the landfill.

And that's just my grocery diving. I prefer to go "residential diving" when I need something minor like a soup bowl, or a clock radio, or a tennis racket, or a vacuum cleaner, or a chair or a couch or a bed...!!! After diving just a short time one understands what treasures await them and just where to find these treasures.

However, these endless bounties of treasure are not the most important aspect of dumpster diving. Dumpster diving is as revolutionary as trashing a bulldozer, or throwing a brick through the window of your local McDonalds.

NOTICE OF TRESPASS
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BUTTREY FOOD
STORES SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL CONTAINERS
ARE NOT FOR PUBLIC USE. NOTICE IS HEREBY
GIVEN THAT ANYONE ENTERING OR REMAINING
ON OR AROUND SAID CONTAINERS IS LIABLE
FOR TRESPASS ON PRIVATE PROPERTY AND
WILL BE PROSECUTED.
Buttrey

*Closet carnivore lunch score. Yumm!*

Every time you do your shopping behind the store you are costing that store money. And as expected, that doesn't make Mr. and Mrs. Storeowner very happy. They would rather take your money from you.

Even if you wouldn't purchase the items inside the store, Mr. and Mrs. Storeownwer would still rather watch it be hauled off to the landfill than to potentially lose another consumer who couldn't resist all the labels and impulse products "conveniently" located in the check-out aisle.

In fact, Mr. and Mrs. Storeowner are so greedy for your money that they would go so far as to padlock their dumpster closed! For this reason, the experienced dumpster diver never leaves home without a pair of bolt cutters and a pocket full of super-glue containers. Note: be on the lookout for the diver's most feared enemy, the Compactor. This evil waste crushing device is entirely enclosed with a spout to feed the compactor leading from inside the building. These dangerous machines have all kinds of hydraulic hoses and controls which are very vulnerable to sabotage. None of these machines should be left in operating order since they epitomize the greed, selfishness and waste of the business which owns it. Likewise, if you find a store where the employees set their "waste" aside for you, or simply smile and wish you a good day when they "catch" you rummaging through their dumpster treat them with respect. Pick up any garbage that may have fallen out during your search. Close the lids when you leave. Remember, the happier you keep them the happier they'll keep you.

As you become more experienced you'll learn lots of little tricks which will make diving more exciting and successful. Some divers will exchange information to increase the number and diversity of successful dives. For example, a waitperson in a restaurant may clean out the salad bar or "hot rack" of a restaurant into one clean bag and then mark the bag with an "x" so the diver is spared a long, dirty search.

Still others will damage products inside the store and then check the dumpster for the next few days, till Bingo! Dumpster Score! This is like ordering a pizza, never coming to pay for it and then extracting it from the dumpster later—still hot and boxed up.

Personally, I just like to check the expiration dates on products and pick them up at the dumpster that night.

By dumpster diving, not only are you saving money, but you are meeting your needs (and wants) without participating in this deadly consumer culture thatis destroying our Mother by sucking dry her resources only to dump them back, as manufactured garbage, into the oceans and earth. When one dumpster dives, one holds up a looking glass to society which says, "Hey! Look what a bunch of ungrateful, wasteful scumbags you are. You should be ashamed of yourselves!"

The joys, treasures, and endless adventures that dumpster diving provides are so abundant that one must dumpster dive to really believe it. The questions you'll keep asking yourself over and over again are: "Why was this thrown out? What's wrong with this?" Well, you won't find that answer by looking in the dumpster. You can only answer that question by looking at society.

For the most in-depth look at dumpster diving (everything you wanted to know about diving but were too embarrassed to ask) check out John Hoffman's The Art and Science of Dumpster Diving by Loompanics Unlimited. See you at the dumpster!

# CARS CAN'T DANCE

*continued from the previous page*

August 4, RTS closed it for them. The action blocked the major arterial for two hours during morning rush hour with scaffolding tripods. Pedestrians joined in, and the local coffee shop delivered free coffee, tea and biscuits to the demonstrators. There is general pride and admiration of these actions by the community because, as Del says, "We are the only ones doing anything about this... [P]ublic perception is in support of the general need to reduce car use and dependency. But this is not interpreted by individuals that they should use their cars less."

These actions often arise out of sheer frustration. Once you've tried all the "democratic" avenues and nothing's changed you just have to take it into your own hands. The Pedestrian's Association, traditionally a conservative organization with somewhat of an elderly membership, gained the assistance of younger anti-roads activists and held an action in early '95. They "bounced" a number of cars off the pavement onto the road. When the police arrived with the intention to arrest the "Car Bouncers," the demonstrators said, "You can't arrest us. We are only doing your job for you, these cars are illegally parked on the pavement." The police thought about this and decided that the protesters were right, but were a bit confused when they had to defend the actions of the activists to irate car owners.

Anti-car, -road, -traffic actions, or whatever you want to call them, are taking many forms in London. An important and empowering form is Critical Mass, aptly described as a "monthly coincidence." It is a bike ride through London's streets on the last Friday of each month during the afternoon peak. The July Critical Mass attracted over one thousand people. It is, as a Critical Mass leaflet puts it, a "tumultuous procession of hundreds of cyclists reclaiming the streets for the transport mode of the future." One Critical Mass participant describes it thusly, "There were no speeches or politics being rammed down your throat, we were just doing it, the streets were ours, we were stopping cars in their tracks and disobeying road rules." The Mass is a true disorganisation; there are no leaders and nobody knows where it is going. Decisions on the route to be taken are made at each intersection. And thus, the police once again can do nothing about it. It's a hell of a lot of fun.

"A lot of people began trying to stop road construction and ended up defying authority," says RTS activist Roger. Critiques of road construction have deepened to an analysis of the car industry and an expression of this through direct action. The word "reclaim" is apt in that it implies direct action and defiance of authority. Reclaim The Streets' ultimate goal is to transform people's understanding of why roads don't need to be constructed into action; first by convincing people to take alternative forms of transport, and ultimately by empowering them to take creative and collective action to make change. Phil Pritchard from Road Alert, an anti-road group that networks road blockades across the country, comments, "People with a manifesto are basically people who want power. What we want to do is empower. The idea is to help everyone understand that they have the power within themselves to create a positive future." "Reclaim the Streets as such does not have any demands from someone else (i.e., the Government) we want direct action to be seen as the norm, the standard way to take action. It's more than just a transport campaign. The left, for what they are, continue to debate among themselves rather than taking action. Reclaim the Streets is not for armchair chats but for those that want real change. I'd like to see RTS broaden out and see people taking action to end the growth economy. Perhaps this is a personal perspective but it's about empowering people to take control. It's not reformist, it's essentially revolutionary," Del concluded.

Reclaim the Streets will be continuing a campaign of blocking main arterial routes, highlighting the Government's lack of response to air pollution. In the long term there will be bigger and better street parties, aimed at car manufacturers and motor shows, subvertising (the alteration of car images, billboards and advertisement to reflect their true role in society) and no doubt lots of other actions that creatively arise. Given that 1996 is the car industry's self-acclaimed year of the car (read excuse for an onslaught year of marketing), it should be interesting...

*Natalie Moxham is an anti-road activist from Melbourne, Australia, who recently spent some time with the anti-roads movement in Britain.*

# Sand Creek—A Black Hills Gem

Because the Black Hills have been pounded in so many ways for such a long time, any areas remaining relatively undisturbed are very special. Sand Creek is the least disturbed part of the entire area. Even the US Forest Service acknowledged the special character of Sand Creek in the recent Draft Environmental Impact Statement:

*"The remaining [*undisturbed*] area is special for the Black Hills in that it is essentially unroaded and no large scale harvesting has taken place. It offers some spectacular scenery along Sand Creek with cliffs and steep slopes of limestone outcroppings. The area is isolated from the sights and sounds of man to a considerable extent by topography. Steep slopes in excess of 45 percent and elevation differences of more than 500 feet nearly surround the area, primarily along Idol Gulch and Spotted Tail Creek. Much of the area along Sand Creek is even steeper than that to the point of being cliffs. Because of the terrain, very little timber management and road building has occurred... Timber stands have been essentially void of management, except for relatively small areas. To the casual observer, the area has remained untouched."*

Gorgeous, panoramic views can be seen from these hills, with towering limestone cliffs, deep lush forests, and majestic old-growth ponderosa pines. Sand Creek is one of the few remaining streams in the Black Hills without roads or human habitat.

Another important feature of Sand Creek is the high number of rare plants found in the upper (southern) portion of the area. This cool, moist gulch contains a paper birch/hazelnut plant community, along with clubmosses, ferns and mitreworts. Indigenous populations include ten rare plants, five that are on the Forest Service Sensitive Species List. The Wyoming Natural Diversity Database found that "By providing a suitable special management designation for the area, the Forest Service can take a significant step towards protection of one of the outstanding botanical features of the Black Hills—the presence of disjunct plant populations, thought to be relics of past climates."

The proposed mining "exploration" is just downstream of the boundary of the recommended Special Botanical Area. Nonetheless, road construction and improvement, along with increased interest in the area due to proposed exploration, will greatly increase access for other vehicles and ORVs, and thereby increase human impact on these rare plant communities.

## THE PROPOSED MINING OF SAND CREEK

The proposal from Freedom Mineral Exploration and Development Association Mining would tear up the entire stream bed. This proposal, before the Forest Service and Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), is for *"225 pits, 20 feet wide by 18 feet long, to be dug in and adjacent to Sand Creek."* The pits would be dug with backhoes and bulldozers. Heavy equipment and a 2-ton water truck would be driven right up the streambed for about a mile. For another mile, remnants of an old two-track rail would be reconstructed for use by the miners. And if that isn't outrageous enough, the plan calls for *a new road to be dozed into the roadless area.*

Right now, six miles of wild stream remain unimpaired by the logging roads, livestock fences, and timber sales so prevalent in the Black Hills. This so-called "exploration" would destroy the untrammeled character of Sand Creek and would be a terrible loss. If a significant amount of gold was discovered, a full-scale development would take place right in the middle of the roadless area. Furthermore, the mining claims could be "patented," giving the mining company title to the land. That's right, due to the outdated General Mining Law of 1872, the most pristine area left in the Black Hills would become private property owned by the mining company and converted into an industrial site.

## WHAT YOU CAN DO TO STOP THE MINE

It's absolutely critical that citizens demand protection of Sand Creek by writing letters to the Forest Service and the DEQ. Both Wyoming senators have already sent letters to the Forest Service on behalf of the mining company, so we must speak LOUDLY and CLEARLY. We must oppose ANY mining activities in the roadless area. We should ask for permanent withdrawl of Sand Creek from any mining to prevent this type of proposal from happening again.

It may be difficult for the agencies to "just say no" to this mining proposal, but "no" is the only acceptable response. The Forest Service, under the National Environmental Protection Act, needs to prepare a complete Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the proposal. This will ensure that the public knows the environmental consequences and trade-offs of developing Sand Creek and make it easier for their voices to be heard. Alternatives in the EIS should look at prohibiting all mining, allowing NO road construction, no travel down the creekbed, and a variety of special protective designations for Sand Creek. An in-depth EIS would show that there's no way to simultaneously mine in Sand Creek AND protect its special values.

Both the Forest Service and the Wyoming DEQ can require strong protection measures if some exploration is allowed, but they will not do so unless citizens demand it. The DEQ can also require a reclamation bond be posted up front by the mining company to cover the costs of restoration and reclamation. Again, only public pressure will ensure that a big enough bond is obtained. Please take the time to write to DEQ and the Forest Service.

Send your letters to Tom Farver, District Ranger, Black Hills NF, Hwy. 14 East, PO Box 680, Sundance, WY 82729; (307) 283-1361; and to Bob Giurgevich, Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality, 1043 Coffeen Ave., Sheridan, WY 82801; (307) 672-6488.

# Exxon Office cont...

*continued from front page*

As some organizers leafleted outside, the rest of us confronted Exxon stooges one by one as they came to work with the question, "Is it true that Exxon has abandoned plans to site any metallic sulfide mines in northern Wisconsin?" Apparently not.

So we stuck around and made certain that work was brought to a halt while we were there. At about 9 am, the media began to arrive (late, as usual); the action went statewide as a lead story on Wisconsin Public Radio, NBC and a number of regional papers. The coverage generally went something like: Protester—"I grew up in Wisconsin, and I intend to defend my state with my life if need be. These Exxon people are not from Wisconsin, and they will likely be long gone when this mine starts to contaminate Wisconsin." Exxon Official—"The tailings will be contained forever. Obviously these people don't know what they are talking about and haven't read our reports."

At 9 am, the local police also showed up. We had decided before the action not to risk arrest, so we tried to prolong our stay as long as possible without getting caught. Taking a cue from folks at Cove/Mallard, we offered the cops donuts and coffee, which they ruefully refused. We also responded to their order to disperse with the question, "What legal rights do we have?" It took them a while to educate us on the finer points of private property rights and trespassing. Finally, it was time to go, so we left. We got what we needed; we upped the ante.

Following the action we picketed in front of the office, singing "Here's to the State of Tommy Thompson," and chanting, "Save the Hodag!" (The Hodag is the local spirit demon that is the familiar of Rhinelander, Wisconsin. It looks a little like a fire-breathing Gila monster, and is one of several species endangered by the proposed Exxon mine.)

*photo by John Peck*

*Jerry Goodrich's playground—the Crandon Mine pit*

On Sunday, October 29th, one day earlier, we marched through the streets of Rhinelander, starting off from the Oneida Mall, heading to the Exxon offices, chanting, singing, to the County Courthouse. We ended the march at City Hall, where we heard from a number of local activists involved in the fight for First Nations' treaty rights and against the proposed Exxon mine.

The reaction in Rhinelander, WI (population 7,000) was pretty darn favorable. We were greeted with cheers, thumbs up and donuts by local folk, which we did not expect. The Rhinelander police were cordial and told us, "Don't assume that there aren't people on the force that aren't on your side, because there are." In Pickerel, WI, which is a tiny town some dozen miles downriver of the proposed mine site, we were given free food and drink.

The Wolf River actions were the 15th and 16th anti-mine events that took place in Wisconsin in a period of a little over a month [*see last issue of the EF!J for the 13th and 14th actions*]. On September 16, the National People's Campaign Midwest Caravan for Justice began at the Mole Lake Sokaogon Chippewa community, one mile away from the proposed mine site. Over 100 activists from across the Midwest, including striking Caterpillar workers from Decatur and activists from black communities in Milwaukee came together and demonstrated solidarity with the Sokaogon Chippewa in their fight against the proposed mine.

If you would like more information regarding the proposed Exxon/Rio Algom mine, please write Midwest Headwaters EF! at 731 State Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53703 or call (608) 255-8765. Other numbers to call for info include Wolf River EF! at (414) 497-5812, North Forests EF! at (414) 424-0578, Wisconsin Environmental Decade at (608) 251-7020, Northern Thunder at (715) 831-3243, the National People's Campaign Milwaukee at (414) 374-1034.

### Take action against Exxon:

- Send a contribution to 'Midwest Headwaters' at the above address, and we will get the money into a bail fund for upcoming direct actions.
- Write a letter to Crandon Mining Company President Jerry Goodrich at his home address: 5510 Mohawk Rd., Rhinelander, WI 54501.
- Organize an action to shut down Exxon offices near you. Haven't they committed enough crimes?
- Phone the law offices of Foley and Lardner at (414) 271-2400 and ask them to drop Exxon as a client.
- Phone Wisconsin Governor Tommy Thompson and sing, "Oh, here's to the land you've torn out the heart of, Tommy Thompson, find yourself another planet to be part of!" to the tune of Phil Ochs' "Here's to the State of Richard Nixon." (Write us for the words.)
- Move to southern Wisconsin, get active on the mining issue, live out of your car/pack, or live in a co-op and get a job at Wisconsin's Environmental Decade canvassing on the mining issue.

# Fish and Wildlife Service Plans to Delist the Gray Wolf

*continued from front page*

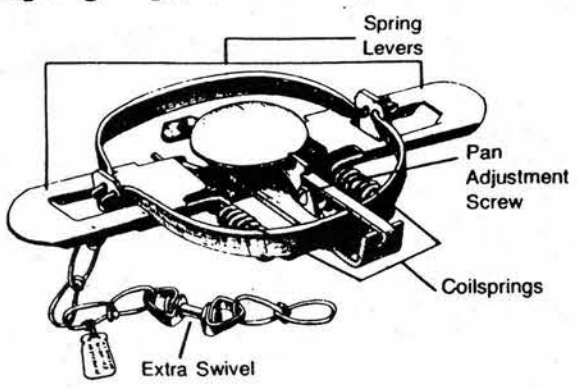
include "minimiz[ing] the need for federal involvement," and "address[ing] the problem of wolves showing up and causing conflicts in areas of the US that do not have general potential for wolf recovery without excess conflict with humans." This is agency-speak for abdicating legal responsibilities to recover the species in the face of objections by ranchers.

The draft USFWS policy calls for expanding the jurisdictions of the three current wolf recovery plans (the northern Rockies gray wolf, eastern timber wolf and Mexican gray wolf) to include every area in the lower 48 states where gray wolves used to live. That much sounds like a reasonable compromise and atonement for the horrendous destruction humanity has visited upon wolves and their habitats.

There is, of course, a catch. Though most of the contiguous states (all areas outside the original range of the red wolf in the South) would formally be designated part of a "gray wolf population area" (note, not a "recovery" area), and though wolves would be considered "recovered" throughout the United States, no wolves would need be present in the vast majority of these areas. Once wolves have been deemed "recovered" in the minute ranges called for in current recovery plans, the species will be de-listed everywhere, and existing federal protections would be terminated: "The recovery goals (number of wolves) for each plan would remain the same as already approved," states an agency memo outlining the policy. "However, when those goals are met for any given plan, the wolf would be delisted for the entire population area." Thankfully, in the case of the critically endangered Mexican gray wolf, recovery goals will be revised somewhat.

The current recovery goals measure numbers of wolves, regardless of trends in available habitat. Thus, if wolf populations remain at an arbitrary level for a few short years, the species will be removed from the endangered species list, even though federal and private interests will continue to clearcut, graze, stripmine, subdivide and otherwise degrade the habitat needed by the species over the long run.

**Coilspring Trap (Set Position)**




For the northern Rocky Mountains, wolf recovery will be considered complete when ten breeding pairs become established in each of three areas (central Idaho, northwestern Montana and Yellowstone National Park) for three successive years. Since USFWS may drop off 30 more wolves in both Idaho and Yellowstone at the beginning of 1996, these criteria could be met shortly after the turn of the century.

Yet these isolated populations may not be sufficient for long term genetic diversity, a subject addressed in neither the recovery plans nor in the new federal proposal. Nor do the recovery plans provide for habitat corridors to bridge the "islands" and alleviate the effects of inbreeding. Under a best case scenario that assumes no inbreeding problems, some areas will indeed continue to support a handful of wolves. But these places will constitute highly managed outdoor "zoos," not wild places in which the drama of evolution plays on.

Without federal protections based on the habitat needs of specific species (such as the wolf), remaining unprotected roadless areas between existing wolf populations will probably be destroyed. Recently, some scientists associated with federal agencies have portrayed wolf recovery as independent of habitat constraints. Nevertheless, high road densities have never been consistent with long term, viable populations of wolves. Wolves need recovery plans that ensure permanent habitat protection.

The new federal strategy, if adopted, contradicts the all-important goal of the ESA to recover endangered species *and the ecosystems upon which they depend*. Even if wolf recovery is achieved in the northern Rockies, it will not help Colorado's southern Rocky Mountains, nor the Great Basin, the Great Plains, nor the Cascades, each of which also need flourishing wolf populations for their ecological health.

Indeed, the prospect of wolves migrating on their own to "states where their presence was not planned and where the Service [USFWS] has no objectives for wolf recovery" drives this proposal. In a section entitled, "The Problem," the memo notes that, "Wolves have begun to recolonize Washington, and the issue of wolf recovery in Washington has emerged." Likewise, under the same heading, comes the inconvenient news that "Wolf dispersal into the Dakotas from an expanding population in Minnesota has increased, and wolf reproduction appears to be occurring in northern North Dakota."

Wolves with healthy dispersal and reproductive instincts are only part of "The Problem." A public that cares about wolves is equally problematic.

Interest in restoring wolves to Colorado has increased. Congress has funded a feasibility studies independent of any stated objective by the Service to recover the wolf there. A preliminary feasibility report has been issued indicating that Colorado could potentially support 1,200 wolves, and another study revealed that the majority of residents support reintroduction. Nonetheless, there is still significant opposition in Colorado to any reintroduction effort at this time.

A similar "problem" is that, "Interest in restoring wolves to the northeastern United States and areas of Oregon and California is increasing."

All of these disparate problems stem from the recovery mandate of the Endangered Species Act. By removing the wolf from the endangered species list, the Fish and Wildlife Service extricates itself from having to stand up for the habitat of wolves that recolonize new areas on their own and from having to write recovery plans for areas with the habitat to support new wolf populations.

And habitat is the sticking point for the agency. The delisting of wolves fits into the pattern of previous administrations—a pattern that has increased under President Clinton—to shut down any recovery programs that may involve habitat protection, and instead attempt to delist species before they are biologically recovered. Even before Clinton came to office, the Fish and Wildlife Service continuously worked to delist the grizzly bear, even though grizzly habitat continues to decline throughout its range. The wolf delisting proposal follows a similar politically-driven logic.

The policy will have implications beyond the slow demise of wolves or their confinement to large outdoor "zoos." Even beyond blocking legal mandates for new wolf reintroduction programs, the policy will doom many wolves that follow the ancient urge to cover ground. The plan acknowledges this politically inconvenient issue:

*"By the time wolves reach recovery goals in various parts of the US, dispersing individuals probably will have attempted to colonize Nebraska, Utah, Colorado, Nevada, Oregon and northern California. Without doubt, attainment of recovery levels in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Montana, Idaho, and Yellowstone will mean wolves will continue to appear in several areas where recovery is not practical or planned at this time. Under present recovery goals and criteria the species would continue to be listed as endangered in such areas, and the opportunities for wolf management would be limited by that classification."*

But with wolves off the endangered species list, these dispersing wolves, though officially "recovered," will also likely be dead. Many of these states have a bounty on wolves. Colorado first enacted a bounty in 1869, and the state legislature reaffirmed that bounty in the 1995 session.

Unlike the Clinton Administration, Sinapu does not believe we can defend the ESA through a series of retreats. Rather, we must articulate the link between high profile endangered species such as the gray wolf, and the habitat and other components of ecosystems with which such species coevolved. The overwhelming majority of Americans who support endangered species (according to several polls) will not be convinced to become active through equivocation. Rather, they will be inspired through biologically conservative and morally defensible proposals to restore endangered species, close the roads and kick out the livestock that threaten wolf survival, and clearly value the life of the planet over corporate welfare. It is madness to ask for anything less.

**Coilspring Trap (Sprung Position)**

What you can do: Write your member of Congress, and ask him or her to contact Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt about this proposal. Also, write Babbitt directly. Finally, write a letter to the editor about the issue and when it is published send a copy to Sinapu. We will use it to show widespread opposition to this plan.

Members of Congress can be reached at US House, Washington, DC 20510 or the US Senate, Washington, DC 20515. Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt can be reached at the USFWS, Department of the Interior, 18th & C Street NW, Washington, DC 20240.

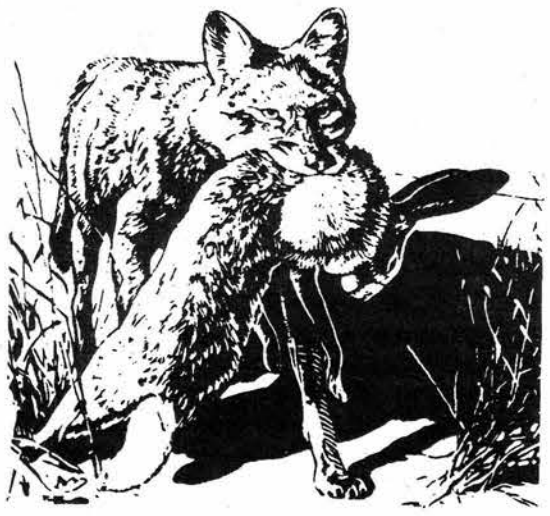
*Michael Robinson is executive director of Sinapu, a nonprofit group named for the Ute Indian word for "wolves." They are working to recover wolves in Colorado and restore their habitat. For more information, contact Sinapu at PO Box 3243, Boulder, CO 80307; (303) 447-8655.*

# THE EDITORS GENTLY REQUEST LETTERS

*continued from page 3*

Dear EF!,

For all your pretenses at radicalism, the *Journal* and practically all its authors are neglecting one of the most radical and powerful tools available: words. The choice of terminology usually used in the *Journal* is not radical or radicalizing enough. You consistently employ the enemy forces' chosen terminology when referring to them and their actions. Stop calling them "police," "law-enforcement officers," and "authorities," and call them



"gangsters;" stop saying they "arrested" people and say "kidnapped;" call the gang leader a "gang leader" instead of a "judge; money demanded for someone's freedom is "ransom," not "bail" or a "fine."

The use of the enemy's words legitimizes them. Use of words which describe their actions without the cloak of legitimacy is essential to reveal the truth about their actions and social role. Choose your words to delegitimize those who claim authority. The *Journal* and its readers need to be radicalized and this is the most important way to do it. Just tell the truth. Stop repeating the establishment's lies.

And also quit advising readers to "write your representatives in Washington" when you really mean "write big businesses' representatives in Washington." Congress does not represent me and no member of Congress will vote against his clients, who put him in office, just because of a letter from some total stranger. What do you think this is, a democracy? Letters to Congress are a joke. Everyone in Washington knows that the number of letters received on an issue has nothing to do with the number of voters who care about it, but only reflects the time, energy and expertise put into soliciting letters by the few dedicated individuals conducting the campaign. If a member of Congress gets more than two or three letters on a subject it is obvious that a campaign is underway to get people to write letters, so letters on that subject are ignored because they are known to result from an organized letter-writing campaign.

It is not the role of government to restrict exploitation of the environment; the role of government is always to facilitate such exploitation. This is not going to change. EF! should stop wasting time, money and effort on unrealistic efforts to manipulate the government and focus on ways that individuals and small groups can protect wildernesses without any government help. To judge from the *Journal*, EF!'s whole agenda is to advocate passage and enforcement of laws. This is way out of contact with today's political reality.

—ANONYMOUS

Dear Shit for Brains,

re: Bill Fold's article (Samhain 1995) on the Cove/Mallard Dirty-dozen trial for a tripod and lockdown action on the Jack Timber Sale road.

It was in fact degrading to read the last paragraph, "...contact the Cove Mallard/Last Wilderness Defense..."

The article fails to mention the Cove/Mallard Coalition. This is confusing to me. I've never even heard of the Cove Mallard/Last Wilderness Defense. In all fairness, this group may have been involved with this action; I don't know. The Coalition did, in fact, contribute to this action, trial and jailing. Also, the Coalition did help with the other actions that occurred this summer (and the preceding three years as well).

I will write to the Cove Mallard/Last Wilderness Defense. Maybe we could work together. Maybe they have some resources—we certainly do not. If you want to write to them, be sure to use the correct zip code for Moscow.

Perhaps I can clear up some other people's confusion on this point. You can reach the Cove/Mallard Coalition at either: Cove/Mallard Coalition—Moscow office, PO Box 8968, Moscow, ID 83843; phone (208) 882-9755; Cove/Mallard Coalition—Missoula office, 127 E Main #319 Missoula, MT 59802; phone (406) 549-3978.

Also, I would like to mention Seeds of Peace, without whom this action could never have happened. You can reach them at: Seeds of Peace PO Box 31076 Flagstaff, AZ 86003.

Other than that, good article. Will you please print this sentencing statement which was made before the court by one of the dirty dozen?

Sincerely,

—STEVE PAULSON

*Editor's note:*

*Unfortunately, the eloquent sentencing/closing statement which Steve requested is too lengthy to reprint. However, if you'd like a copy, contact the C/M Coalition or us at the EF!J.*

*—PR*

Editor *EF! Journal* and Bill Fold,

This letter is in response to the Earth First! Dream Team article which all but turned the Dirty Dozen court case into a joke. As a Dirty Dozen defendant, I see this article as condescending, for it minimizes the content of what happened in the courtroom. The substance does not even come close to matching the heading of the article. Maybe an appropriate heading would read, Cove/Mallard Circus Arrives In Moscow! Moscow, ID or Moscow, Russia? Both!! Yup, did you know that we received international attention from three Russian forest activists who ventured to Idaho to show their support after attending the Siberian Forest Conference in Seattle?

I do not know where to begin to express my disappointment. First, I would like to point out the lack of seriousness of the article. When one reads the other articles in the Journal, there is a sense of urgency, earnestness and outrage. Granted, our court case was one of uniqueness with 12 attorneys and 12 defendants being tried simultaneously and that may have lent it some "circus" qualities, but that is almost unavoidable. Our action and court proceedings seemed to the author unappreciated and disrespectful.

Second, despite the arduous court proceedings, the author miserably failed to reflect on the various defenses our council used which tremendously enhanced the importance of this court case. The defenses included questioning the legitimacy of the closure order as being discriminatory against a group of individuals, the necessity defense, outrageous government conduct by the freddies, and of course pinning the US Forest Service on NEPA, NMSA, ESA, CWA and timber management plan violations. All this is on the record for future cases and for our appeal, which has already been filed.

Third, our witnesses included head-enchiladas from the Nez Perce National Forest and the Red River Ranger Station, Law Enforcement Officers (LEO), USFS timber contract sales administrators, loggers, and a security person who took the 5th when questioned about the possession of a weapon and being intoxicated at the action site. Needless to say we picked them apart one by one. One LEO was on the verge of breaking down because of our attorneys' persistence, and her contradictory testimony.

Perhaps if the author had actually been present on the day of the action, "he" would have understood the court proceedings, been more aware of the significance of our trial and ground that was gained in the Cove/Mallard campaign. We were able to submit a lot of evidence on public record, witnessed USFS employees perjuring themselves on the stand, and got the best press coverage we have ever had in four years of working to save the largest wilderness area in the lower 48 states. Ironically, Bill Fold's article was the worst media piece we got.

—A DIRTY DOZEN DEFENDANT

*Dear Defendant:*

*I am sorry that you found my article condescending; I did not mean it to be and the thought that I diminished the efforts of any of the defendants mortifies me.*

*It is true my article was not serious, and I agree with you that the Cove/Mallard timber sales are a serious matter. It is true that I did not discuss the important defenses presented in your trial. Your third charge, that I did not report the miserable behavior of the various officials in the courtroom, is also true.*

*I believe, however, that I did understand the court proceedings, and I did the best I could to portray the surreal atmosphere of sheer lunacy that surrounds such events.*

*As far as not dwelling on or even discussing the specific defenses used and the miserable behavior of officials, I can only say that my primary objective was not to report the various legal details but to let readers know that courageous people are risking their freedom to fight for a very precious place. I wanted readers to know that now, four years later, people like you are still there, still braving the famous Idaho judicial system, still standing up to violent cops, still holding the freddies accountable for the tragedy of Cove/Mallard.*

*Four years have passed, but the fight over Cove/Mallard has only begun. There remain more than a hundred miles of road to be built, and we will need both our resolve and our humor to see that it never happens. Defendant, I hope you stick around.*

*—BILL FOLD A.K.A. ERIK RYBERG*

Dear Editor:

Karyn Strickler's column, "Environmental Politics Ain't for Sissies: Living up to the Legend" was at the very least interesting. While we agree that courageous leadership is needed to combat this radically anti-environmental Congress, Strickler's harsh words for national level environmental groups were a bit deceiving.

In the summer of 1995, Defenders wrote a letter to Congressman Gilchrest (R-MD) stating that we considered his proposed amendments to the Endangered Species Act to be a good first step, especially when compared to the other ESA bills, such as the infamous Young/Pombo bill (H.R. 2275). We recognized then that the Gilchrest bill (H.R. 2374) needed some technical changes to ensure that species protection was strengthened, not weakened. Now, in fact, expert ESA litigator Eric Glitzenstein has recently expressed the view that while the technical language of the Gilchrest bill can be improved, most of its basic provisions are sound.

As Strickler conceded, there was significant strategic value to our decision to generally support the Gilchrest bill—we wanted to split congressional Republicans into two camps so that Young and Pombo would not be viewed as representatives of a Republican consensus. Towards that goal, we were 100% successful. Now a pro-environmental offshoot of the Republican party is gaining size and strength—evidenced in part by the failure so far of the Interior Appropriations bill to win a majority vote in the House of Representatives.

In the meantime, Defenders is listening quite carefully to the call of the grassroots groups to come up with proactive and strengthening amendments to the ESA. Indeed, we are proud to be sponsoring the Grassroots Environmental Effectiveness Network (GREEN), under the direction of Roger Featherstone, to improve communications and leverage the power of the grassroots community.

We agree with Strickler's assertion that our bottom line standard for reauthorization should be to improve species protection, not to undermine it. We think that NOW is the time to push for a national debate on biodiversity and endangered species. For these reasons, we are considering how to legislatively implement the recommendations of the National Academy of Sciences on improving the biological basis for species protection.

In the future, you can be sure that we will communicate more clearly with affected activists about key political decisions in D.C. But communication is a two-way street. Before good folks draw pens slamming us in public, pick up the phone and give us a call. We continue to believe that strong endangered species protection will soon become a bipartisan goal.

For all that is wild,

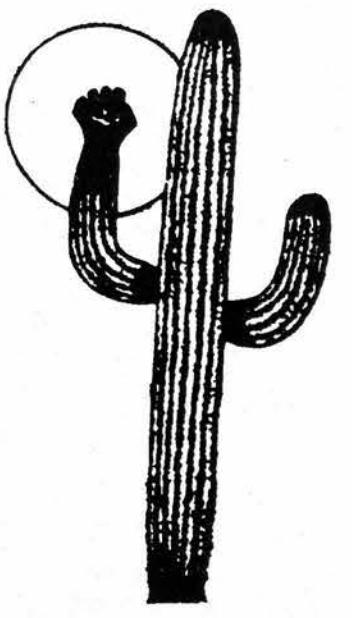
—WILLIAM J. SNAPE, III
LEGAL DIRECTOR
—HEATHER L. WEINER
LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL,
DEFENDERS OF WILDLIFE

Dear *EF! J*,

Although most of the folks working to save Ward Valley from becoming a nuclear waste dump are from more mainstream, liberal environmental groups, they do support more radical efforts. There are a few EF!ers working on this but it would be great to see more—especially if it comes down to physically defending it.

On another note, some of us are trying to get a video (maybe literature too) together having Native peoples talking to other Native peoples about the effects of meat consumption on their land and lives (i.e., cattle grazing on reservations destroying land and polluting water and how that effects the people). Anyone with info or who wants to help, get in touch.

—SETH
AAG, PO BOX 3223,
RUNNING SPRINGS, CA 92382



# BE NO LONGER THAN 300 WORDS

Dear *Journal* staff,

Much of the content of the *Journal* focuses on timber issues, but I have never noticed a mention of the publication being printed on recycled paper. Perhaps it is and you just don't state that fact. I'd like to know if your stock is recycled, what's the breakdown of recycled material and from what companies your printer buys. Thanks.

Peace and Love,

—Mor-Tox

*Dear Mor-Tox:*

*The Journal is printed on Smurfit Newsprint. Post-consumer waste content varies from 35-65 percent. We welcome leads on obtaining paper with a higher recycled content.*

*—Editors*

Dear Split your veins,

In the Samhain 1995 *EF! Journal*, VHEMT activist Kelpie Wilson writes, "When overpopulation threatens group survival, the only way to control it (without modern contraceptives and abortion) is to practice infanticide." I beg to differ with Kelpie on this. In fact, there are a few ancient methods of population control that don't have to involve violence at all. The first one that comes to mind is of course the ever unpopular (oops. . .) celibacy! Now, I don't know how modern this technique is but religious folk have been practicing this physical practice for centuries in the least. Many seem to find some spiritual focus in doing so. Of course, VHEMT might argue as they did in their blank wall that, "less than 0.4% of each day's heterosexual trysts result in the creation of new humans—a statistically insignificant correlation for proving causation." And so of course, since the primary purpose of sex is not to breed (since 99.6% of heterosexual acts do not end up in pregnancy) there is no reason to advocate anything crazy like just not fucking! Oh, I failed to mention (as did VHEMT) the percentage of pregnancies that are a result of these "heterosexual trysts." I don't know if sperm banks translate to a lack of sexual activity either. (How do they get those sperm again??) Let's just say that 99% of pregnancies result from sexual acts (why not?). So why not advocate celibacy? Just too unpopular?

What about the use of moral, social (advocacy?), or legal methods of population control. Could institutions like marriage be used to control unwanted children or numbers of children (not quite a suggestion)? You know, themes like NO SEX BEFORE MARRIAGE! Historically, there have been hundreds of different methods of controlling populations through social pressures. The problem today of course is that industrial society promotes population rather than population control. And so the EF! VHEMT movement has worked on promoting the use of industrial surgery techniques, lubricated latex and other birth reduction devices/drugs. Yet, putting the Earth first has come second hand to our sexual urges!

Now, I'm not suggesting that having sex is sin by EF! standards. My point is merely that VHEMT has a number of inconsistencies that alienate many other EF!ers. We ALL advocate population control! I hope we all believe in practicing what we preach.

A recent article in the womyn's blank wall talked about the role of patriarchal society and breeding. It seems most men and womyn I've talked to want to deny this. Yet, today the fight for womyn's choice in this issue is either post-pregnancy (in the case of abortion) or pre-relationship (in case of vasectomies where hetero men choose for womyn). How about empowering womyn to choose their own fate! Most modern birth control methods do not guarantee protection. If a condom is 99 percent effective, it is 1 percent ineffective. What is an unintentional or accidental pregnancy? You didn't know you had sex? Non-violence for all life requires effort. Waste produced by operations or devices/drugs is likely NOT kind to the Earth. Abortions are NOT kind to womyn, Earth or unborn. A new life, in Today's world, is likely NOT kind to the Earth and her inhabitants. How about us men empowering womyn to choose for themselves. How about womyn and Earth First!

—Compost Heap

Dear *EF! Journal*:

The article, "Sex and Breeding in the 20th Century" by Kelpie Wilson seems to advocate extermination of indigenous people. This seems terribly insensitive to the fact that cultural genocide of indigenous people is still being practiced by industrial society. She is misguided to claim that "our species" is causing extermination of life on earth. Let her speak for herself. Industrial society is causing this extermination. There are and have been lots of natural human societies that actively aided and are aiding life on earth even in the face of horrible violence presently directed against them by governments and multinational corporations. An example of this is the Tukano tribe of South America who are losing their home to Shell Oil Co. drilling activities.

For Ms. Wilson to claim that our species is causing eco-destruction she is giving the misanthropic eco-rapists justification for their current campaign of genocide and extermination of the last remaining indigenous nature aiding tribal cultures.

—R. Turner

Re: Sex and Breeding (Samhain, 1995)

I am a grandmother of nine grandchildren (I had three children). My children were all born long before I became an environmentalist or even knew anything about the health of our Earth. This is not the issue.

The issue is harassment of womyn who have children now. I tell harassers that though I had three by choice, I have no control over the number of children produced by my progeny. I did reprimand my son more than once for his five, but whether these reprimands did any good, I'll never know. (He has had no more.) I wish he had listened or had become aware of the damage to the Earth that is caused by overpopulation before even having the second.

I still, when the situation arises, argue for fewer children and try to convince young people to limit production to one child or never more than two.

—Diane Reimers

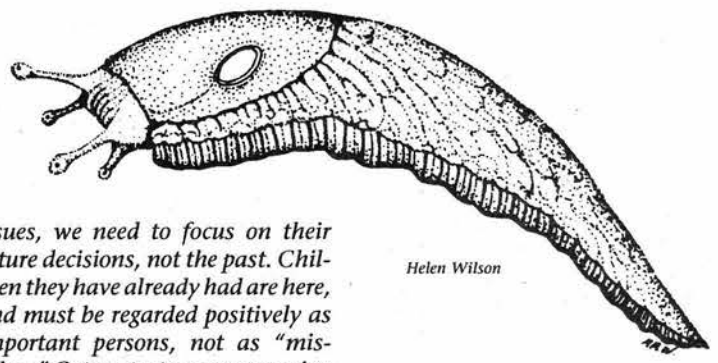
*Kelpie Wilson responds:*

*I don't see how R. Turner could possibly have concluded that I advocate extermination of indigenous people. On the contrary, I believe that these are the most precious people on earth: only they have the experience of living in balance with the earth and we must learn from them. What I want to do is to contribute to a new earth-centered ethical system for all of the rest of us. Part of that ethical system must be a set of limits on population size. We should all be constructively involved in the creation of this new ethical system, but kneejerk responses like R. Turner's are aimed at cutting off the discussion. Native American author Ward Churchill has an appropriate rejoinder to attacks like R. Turner's:*

I don't want a bunch of Third Worlders—or anyone else for that matter—jumping up in my face screaming that I'm advocating "genocide." Get off that bullshit. It's genocide when some centralized state, or some colonizing power, imposes sterilization or abortion on target groups. It's not genocide at all when we recognize that we have a problem, and take the logical steps ourselves to solve them. Voluntary sterilization is not a part of genocide. Voluntary abortion is not a part of genocide. And, most importantly, educating ourselves and our respective peoples to bring our birth rates under control through conscious resort to birth control measures is not a part of genocide... It's about getting back in touch with our *own* ways, our *own* traditions, our *own* knowledge, and it's long past time we got out of our own way in this respect... *(from* Struggle for the Land, *p.437, Common Courage Press, 1993)*

*The letter from Compost Heap advocates celibacy as preferable to hi-tech contraceptives and abortions. Celibacy has been used by many cultures to help keep birth rates down, but it will never work for everyone. To me it is ludicrous to complain about the tiny amount of waste from industrially produced condoms and pills. I don't see any Earth First!ers refusing to eat food because it came in plastic packaging. All life involves some waste and violence toward other species. Abortion may be seen as "violent" but it is a lot less violent than infanticide, and so it is a good thing, a necessary sacrifice when birth control does not work. By all means, be an "eco-monk" as an example to the rest of us, but don't assume that your way of life is possible for everyone.*

*Finally, thanks to Diane Reimers for illustrating the compassionate way to talk to people about reproductive choices. It's unfair to blame people for choices that they made without knowing any better. When educating people about population issues, we need to focus on their future decisions, not the past. Children they have already had are here, and must be regarded positively as important persons, not as "mistakes." Concentrate on encouraging parents to educate their children about overpopulation and the importance of limiting family size or adopting a non-reproducing lifestyle.*



Helen Wilson

Dear *EF! Journal*,

In response to the numerous letters I have recently seen in the *EF! Journal* regarding environmental destruction in small towns and cities across the nation, let me tell you about the land-rape occurring in Encinitas, a small coastal city thirty miles north of San Diego, California. Not more than a year ago, the people of Encinitas voted on an initiative to transform one of the last sizable pieces of remaining coastal wildland in North County into "Encinitas Ranch," a proposed community not unlike the current Village Park that turned the rolling hills of past Encinitas into a track-house nightmare. Once completed, the 850-acre Encinitas Ranch will consist of a huge shopping center, a golf course, over one thousand new homes, three athletic fields, and last but not least, a four-lane highway which will be laid over where now exists a beautiful sandstone mesa. People were actually led to believe (through city-funded propaganda) that this project would benefit the town by replacing "useless overgrown hillsides" with "a beautiful community that will attract residents and visitors alike." Well, the suckers who bought into the Proposition K (what the initiative was called) bullshit are now looking over a wasteland of leveled dirt where flower fields and coastal sage once grew in abundance, complete with over fifty earth-movers, bulldozers and draglines exhuming clouds of black smoke into the clean salty air of these coastal foothills. AARRRGGG!!!! Anyway, after evading arrest twice, I have used up most of my superpowers defending this place against the Enemy. Trabajo del noche es imposible este lugar. Can they be stopped? Or is it too late?

—Rastro

An open letter to the world,

The hallucination of materialism is coming to an end! The ignorance of spiritual life, the criminality of capitalism, and the failure of military industrial complexes to create sane, loving, transcendentally conscious society, has left humanity with no other choice than to embark on an entirely different journey. This journey must be earmarked by a life conscious of its spiritual identity, (other than the body/mind complex), a life based on sharing of the Earth's resources, and mindful of environmental consequences.

The institutions of materialism are serving to increase ignorance, widen the chasm between the materially haves and have nots, and misdirect the benefits of labor to a military industrial complex which is insane to nature. There is no reason to in any way allow the continuance of the hallucination of materialism. The first priority is to free oneself from it. Nothing good is possible for anybody caught up in it, because one cannot function properly while being basically enslaved. It is imperative to act in a manner which promotes the withering of the present sociopolitical disaster, and the flowering of a world reality as it is supposed to be, in accord with the design of the creation.

The truth is that there exist universal laws which we appreciate, because they allow everything to exist perfectly. When these higher laws are violated, suffering results. This is the basic fact of life on Earth for humanity. We are duty bound to uphold the universal laws or face the consequences.

With this in mind, the Earth First! movement has initiated a boycott of the 1996 political elections in the U.S. You are encouraged to make your presence known at the state primaries which date from February 20th through June 4th. (Those outside of the U.S. are asked to appreciate what is going on here.) Let's autonomously put together roadshows to canvass the states, drawing attention to bioregional environmental problems, and to encourage others to stop promoting a socio-political system which has permitted "ten percent of the population to have more wealth than the other ninty percent." (Source of quote: Vice-President Al Gore, in a speech made at the Madison, WI Capitol Building during the previous political campaign of 1991.) You are encouraged to stop giving resources and power to a socio-political system that is taking the society it was created to serve absolutely nowhere. There is no other realistic strategy for responding to the hallucination of materialism, than to BOYCOTT ELECTION 1996!

—Craig Stehr

*Editor's note: Along with other letters urging the* Journal *to support the boycott, we received a press release announcing that activists had consensed on the boycott at the recent Northeast rendezvous.*

*Although the above letter should not be construed as a movement-wide statement, it represents the feelings of at least some Earth First!ers. What do you think?*

# ARMED WITH VISIONS

## COMMUNION

I know you
Like a long-haired lover
In all seasons.
In spring finery
And in Winter undress.
And now,
As the brittle, naked bodies
Of your trees
Rustle and groan,
Sway and whisper
In communion,
Their branched arteries
Infinitesimally vanishing
Into the body of the firmament,
Their tangled summer excesses
Bared in vulnerability,
I exult.
And lying on this winter grass
Watching these pearl-black clouds
Heading swiftly North,
I give thanks,
That this place of infinite Mystery
Is my home

—Mary de La Valette

## GRASS

The Great Wild West
Dawn's early light
An "open" valley floor
Like 10,000 others

Stillness
Frost
Mist

A doe
Descends
Cautiously
Through the trees

Into the open
To
Steal
Some Gra$$

—Lynn Jacobs

CLEAR AS CUT GLASS
& JUST AS DANGEROUS

Send Poetry Submissions to:
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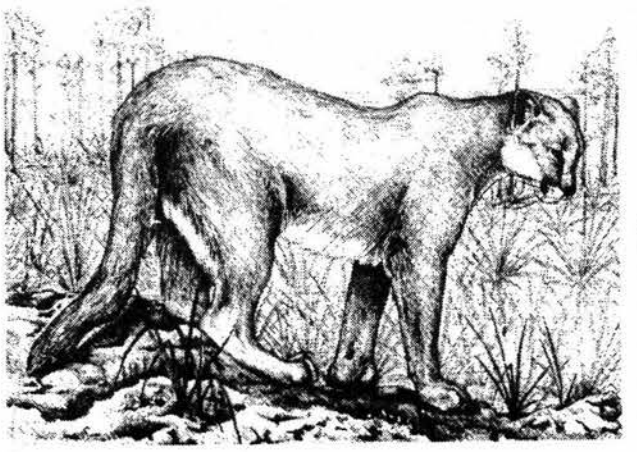
## UNCOLLARED NOW
### FOR THE FLORIDA PANTHER

Am I behind the next palmetto clump
crouching waiting
eyes black slits
opening into depths
of primordial instinct
of stealth
of persecution
of mercury poisoning
Now Rage
spine cracking
Rippling muscle twitching
in the instant before
before
time slows circles
Sawgrass Rustles
you are so near
I can smell
Unaware
it is time
Now
crushing leap
bury you under humid leaves
full belly
the sun cycle
again spun around
flesh bones soil
Plant prey
Predator

—Michael Keys



## TO SHIT PROPER

Draw a circle in the duff
with a walking stick

Kneel & scoop out
a little earth

Sans pants - sans shoes
squat & fire

Bare butt - barefoot
there's so much to see

Pine martens scampering
in the windfall spruce

Flowering tongues of lichen
eating their way into rock

So much to hear
the zazen whine of the mosquitoes

& the electricity of flies
rushing to their life's work

Wipe with a green leaf
Cover lightly & resume walking

—Art Goodtimes

## Save the Earth

Where have the old-growth forests gone
that used to cover most this land?
Where have the wild salmon gone
that were so big before the dams?
Where are the rivers wild and free
as wild as the raging sea?
Now is the time to feel their worth
and take a stand to Save the Earth.

Where have the secret corners gone
that used to be most everywhere?
Where can I find the antelope,
the eagle and the grizzly bear?
Where are the horses wild and free,
as wild as the ocean breeze?
Now is the time to feel their worth
and take a stand to Save the Earth.

Where have the old-time farmers gone
who showed respect for what they raise?
Where can I find an old-time farm
where chickens still have room to play?
Where is the life wild and free,
as wild as the raging sea?
Now is the time to feel their worth
and take a stand to Save the Earth.

—Erik Olaf

# REVIEWS...

## Fine Time In America

### Ned Mudd and his Rustic Band

MUSIC REVIEW BY ROBERT HOYT

Did you ever wish you could tune into your local corporate rock radio station and hear music that not only rocked but also had meaningful, intelligent lyrics? Well, dream on. But if you want to shatter the myth that it can't be done, all you need is an old boombox and a copy of Ned Mudd's *Fine Time In America.*

For instance, imagine a full band banging out a driving, high-energy tune with lyrics like:

*You're a nation of sheep*
*Led by a handful of hogs*
*Throw away your rights*
*And feed 'em to the dogs*

That would be Mudd's "Nation of Sheep," a rocking anthem of our time and one of my favorite songs on this album.

From the "South's ugliest city," Birmingham, Alabama, full-time paper monkeywrencher (environmental lawyer) Ned Mudd has managed to keep a foot solidly in the world of music by producing this latest of many albums. "Fine Time In America" can be best described as... fun. Ned Mudd and his Rustic Band gives a performance that is technically excellent, yet retains a warm, live-feel grunginess. Mudd's sincere, countrified singing keeps things intimate and homey. If you enjoy a good guitar lead, the ones on this album are as kick-ass as they are world class.

Curiously, there are no cymbals, but you don't notice this unless it' s pointed out to you. This gives the album an interesting personality not to mention that it leaves a lot of headroom for the acoustic guitars to shine through.

While few of the songs have the political "in your face" directness of "Nation of Sheep," Mudd's lyrics definitely leave us with the impression that he is living somewhere on the edge of this madness known as America in the nineties. And there is plenty here for those who crave ideology in their music. One of my favorites is "Legend of Dollar Bill," a quieter, haunting tune that has often brought a tear to my eye. It is written from the perspective of the destroyers of the Earth and their shallow values:

*I do it for the money*
*Cause money is my thrill*
*And when I lay me down each night*
*I dream I'm Dollar Bill*

"Fine Time In America" is only available on cassette and it's a steal. According to Mudd, it didn't cost a lot to produce so he's passing along the savings to the consumer. It's this kind of un-American thinking that's going to hasten industrial collapse.

So if you want to spend a quiet, relaxing evening at home, don't go playing Ned Mudd's "Fine Time In America," that is unless ya want to dance. But if you find yourself facing a long drive on little sleep, give this tape a spin on the old car sound system. You'll be bouncing in your seat.

For a copy of Ned Mudd's *Fine Time In America*, look on page 37.

## Down to Earth:

### Toward a Philosophy of Non-Violent Living

BY JOHN NOLT

*(224 pages, $16.95 ppd. Tennessee residents add $1.30 sales tax. Earth Knows Publications, Route 2, Box 125, Washburn, TN 37888. All proceeds to Narrow Ridge Earth Literacy Center in Washburn, TN)*

BOOK REVIEW BY DOUG HAWES-DAVIS

*Down to Earth* has a simple message; our social, economic and environmental problems have the same root; violence. In order to solve these problems, which are truly moral issues, Americans must begin to live non-violently. The idea that the principles of non-violence should extend from human-to-human relations to human-to-nature relations is beautifully outlined in this book.

*Down to Earth* details how virtually all of the "conveniences" of modern western society are violent acts against both human and nonhuman life. The author examines many of the fundamental activities that are part of human existence in America, but rather than just complain about cars, lawn mowers, pesticides and snow blowers, he proposes simple alternatives to each. The book not only provides practical solutions to environmental problems, but also the philosophical basis for a significant moral transition and how the transition will lead the individual to important behavioral changes. *Down to Earth* provides plenty of moral and philosophical evidence that as a society we must discard the entire notion of "convenience." Nolt builds on selected lessons of Ghandi, Plato, Wittgenstein, Kant, Nietsche and many others in developing his own philosophy of "caring." "Inconvenience is a source of revelation. Not that all inconvenience is revelatory; but all revelation proceeds from inconvenience. If our lives were conveniently arranged from beginning to end, then we would encounter nothing that engaged our care; life would remain competely hidden from us - and perfectly empty. Thus I recommend inconvenience ... in the form of non-violent living; that is, care." Substitute "caring" for "convenience" in our daily lives and we become self-reliant, non-violent. This is critical because, according to Nolt, "in firsthand experience of the fundamental processes of life we are the most impoverished people in history." *Down to Earth* makes it clear, however, that personal lifestyle changes are not enough. Political activism is no doubt part of the author's vision. That we must begin to take responsibility, not only for ourselves and our families, but for our communities is a common theme in this book. But, where many environmental writers appear angry at society, John Nolt is hopeful. There is no doubt that he believes the practical and moral shifts in society are possible.

While Nolt's revolution is one of societal renewal rather than industrial collapse, *Down to Earth* challenges the role of the individual in virtually every aspect of western culture from science and technology to education, government and industry. His vision of individual self-reliance and non-violence would inevitably pull the current industrial/corporate oligarchy apart at the seams. "In fitting power to care ... I approach the true American dream. I take back that portion of my power whose management I had carelessly abdicated to Goverment and Economy, and I regain freedom, independence and self-determination. I not *they*, define the prices and means, the ecology of my life."

A good deal of *Down to Earth* reads like a college ethics text, and perhaps the college classroom holds the book's most important audience. (John is a professor of environmental ethics at the University of Tennessee in Knoxville.) Still, the author often has moments of brilliance that the more casual reader will enjoy and his lessons are certainly important to all of us. "It would be folly ... to stop everything at once and bring the world economy to a crashing halt. But it isn't folly to ask how much is enough and to seek ways to give back if the true answer is 'less than we have already.'" A good read.


Voices from the Forest

**Topics:** The Forest Service; Organizing to Win; Private Forestry; Winners and Losers from Logging our National Forests; Direct Action; Alternative Energy; Closing Illegal Forest Roads; Philosophy and Environmentalism; many more...

**Speakers:** Joe Glisson, Richard Langdon, Andy Mahler, Gwen Marshall, Jim Reh, Simon Overbey, Chris Schimmoeller, Jan Wilder–Thomas, Gary Wolf, more coming soon (please ask)...

Voices from the Forest is a business member of the Heartwood Coalition

Please contact Devin for speaker fees, additional information, or to set a date for a presentation at: PO Box 7653, Columbia, MO 65205-7653

**314/443–6832** (fax & phone) devin@igc.apc.org

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# ANNOUNCEMENTS . . .

## ARCTIC REFUGE EMERGENCY!

The Arctic National Wildlife Refuge is arguably America's most important national conservation issue. Often referred to as "America's Serengeti," there is no other place as complete and as wild as the Refuge.

Since the last ice age the area has been home to many species, such as great thundering herds of Porcupine River caribou, musk oxen, polar bears, grizzlies, wolves, wolverines and migrating breeding birds from six continents. The Gwich'in people have a holy relationship with the land which has sustained them for a thousand generations.

The oil companies who rule the world are now bearing down on this pristine place in order to steal the last of our primeval Earth for a couple months worth of oil and money. We've seen what their pathetic brutality has done in Nigeria, Burma, Ecuador, the rest of Alaska and much of the Great Plains. At all costs we must prevent them from driving their stink, pollution, filth and noise into the Refuge.

There is a petition drive initiated by the Great Plains Restoration Council to get the Refuge permanently declared official Wilderness. Petitions should be turned in by January 3, so call and order some immediately. Representation from all 50 states is critical. So far we are doing great but we need as many signatures as possible.

Additionally, we are planning an Arctic National Wildlife Refuge news event in DC to cap this action to raise a little hell. Everybody is invited to help plan and attend.

*To receive petitions or for questions and comments call the Great Plains Restoration Council at (212) 714-7738 or (212) 966-4255.*

## "A Future for the Grizzlies?"

This unconventional 20-minute video explores the full range of threats facing grizzlies in British Columbia today, and encourages citizen involvement in bringing about change. Show it at your campus, to your local environmental and community organizations, to your mom. Arrange to show it on cable TV. Use it to motivate your local NBA team when they play the Vancouver "Grizzlies" (see the last issue of the EF!J).

Send what you can (we'd appreciate at least ten bucks, but less is okay and more is just fine, too). Contact The Grizzly Project, PO Box 957, Nelson, BC, V1L 6A5 Canada; phone/fax (604) 355-2327.

This film was produced by Cold Mountain, Cold Rivers and sponsored by our friends at the Fund for Wild Nature. (Both of their addresses are on page 39.)

## Gila Wilderness Alert

During the summer of 1995, a human-caused fire burned 20,000 acres of the Eagle Peak roadless area of the Gila National Forest. Now, the Forest Service (FS) is planning a massive timber sale and roadbuilding frenzy inside the roadless area.

Eagle Peak is a 9,000-foot peak north of the Gila Wilderness Area near the town of Reserve, New Mexico. The area is characterized by giant old ponderosa pines and firs as well as ancient junipers and piñons at the lower elevations. The Forest Service is going to push the sale forward under the Logging-Without-Laws amendment recently passed by Congress and signed by President Clinton [*see articles on pages 8 through 11 in this issue*]. The sale would harvest 10 million board feet of timber, making it the largest planned timber sale in FS Region 3 (Arizona and New Mexico). The FS is also proposing to use steep-slope cable logging, an ecologically disastrous technology imported from the Pacific Northwest enabling the logging industry to access slopes of 40 percent grade.

The Eagle Peak roadless area is the largest unprotected high elevation forested roadless area in the Southwest. Its proximity to the Gila Wilderness (the birthplace of Geronimo and near where ecologist Aldo Leopold learned to "think like a mountain") makes the area that much more significant. Our concern with the sale is that the Eagle Peak roadless area will be destroyed (i.e. roaded) and thousands of live old-growth trees will be cut because the FS says they will die soon. Enviros fought a proposal to enter the roadless area in the late 1980's and in spite of the tremendous odds against us we will do it again!

The Southwest Center for Biological Diversity and other organizations are tentatively planning a forest protection encampment for the late Spring-early Summer of 1996. If we are unable to stop the timber sale through political pressure or litigation (by some miracle) we will take to the woods in an effort to nonviolently block the logging and bring public attention to the plight of the Southwest's old-growth forests and the Logging-Without-Laws nightmare.

Write Gila NF Supervisor Abel Camerena to demand the cancelation Gila NF cancel the timber sale and urge him not to enter the roadless area. Write to the Gila NF, 3005 E. Camino del Bosque, Silver City, NM 88061. Please send us a copy of your letter and write or call if you are interested in coming to the encampment. Contact the Southwest Center for Biological Diversity, POB 53102, Pinos Altos, NM 88053.

## Walk for the Earth

### *A Journey for Future Generations*

**FEBRUARY 24-APRIL 13**

As Gandhi walked to the sea to make salt, a substance for life, we walk to reclaim the Earth for life—for the generations yet to come. Unrestrained growth is killing Florida and our political system is failing us. We must have a new beginning, and one very good way is by working and walking together.

Our 725-mile walk begins on Highway 41 in the Florida Everglades, the traditional home of the Seminole people and the ultimate water source for our state. We will walk to the Capitol in Tallahassee to present politicians with our demands for an end to pollution, contamination, unrestrained development and corporate control in our state. Upon our arrival on April 13, statewide demonstrations will be held.

In many parts of Florida it is the poorest people who suffer the worst from pesticides, phosphate mining, incinerators, power plants, urban sprawl, toxic waste dumps and highway projects. As we walk we will stop and learn about and/or point out the signs of this environmental injustice.

We will walk and listen to people—people who drink the same water, breathe the same air and are nourished by the same earth. We'll ask the thousands we meet to share their thoughts and feelings about political and environmental issues. We will carry their words to Tallahassee, sharing them along the way.

Join with us for a day or walk the whole way. We walk to let it be known that the earth, the air, the trees and thereby the people are in need of protection and worth preserving. It is a walk for survival.

For more information contact the Florida Coalition for Peace & Justice, PO Box 90035, Gainesville, FL 32607; (904) 468-3295.


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# COVE/MALLARD

## WINTER CAMPAIGN & SUMMER STRATEGY SESSION

This year we will kickoff the Cove/Mallard Winter Campaign and plan for the summer—year five—with an activist conference scheduled for January 13, 14 and 15 (Martin Luther King Day weekend) in lively Moscow, Idaho. For those who arrive Friday evening, January 12, we plan on celebrating. The sessions will feature orientation for new people, a meeting of the 1996 Earth First! Round River Rendezvous committee (Yes! The Rendezvous will be in Idaho near Cove/Mallard!), planning for the Winter Campaign, and planning for the Summer. Creativity is encouraged and all are welcome.

Logging and road building are continuing throughout the winter, so activists won't get a rest! Plan on helping with the Winter Campaign and stay after the session if you can spare the time. What else are you going to do this winter anyway?

Winter at Cove/Mallard is cold, beautiful, and wild. Temperatures range from 30 below to 30 above. There is lots and lots of snow. This makes for great snow camping. Last Winter, we created snow shelters and caves, and a camp with a big, warm fire pit.

*For more information contact the Cove/Mallard Coalition at PO Box 8968, Moscow, ID 83843; (208) 882-9755.*

## *On the road with the* Ancient Forest Bus Brigade

Songwriter/activist/recording artist Robert Hoyt and Cove/Mallard activist Ramon are on a roadshow this Winter to promote the Cove/Mallard campaign in Idaho. They'll start in Wisconsin and finish somewhere in the Boston area ten weeks later. For the most part, it's going to be "if-this-is-Tuesday-this-must-be-Cleveland," except for the four megalopoli of the East Coast where they'll dawdle for a week each: Baltimore/Washington, Philly, New Yawk, and Baaston.

The focus is strictly Cove/Mallard. With song, story, video and slides, they'll drum-up support for this wild place.

So, if you live in the northeastern quarter of the US and want to get involved with these shenanigans, they could use help with bookings, logistics, local media, etc. Just write or call Tony Mele, at 127 E. Main #319, Missoula, MT 59802; (406) 549-3978.

**TOUR DATES ARE:**

| | |
|---|---|
| U of W in Oshkosh, WI | 1/10 |
| U of W in Madison, WI | 1/11 |
| Minneapolis, MN | 1/13 |
| Peoria, IL? | 1/17 |
| SIU in Carbondale, IL | 1/18 |
| Wash. U in St. Louis, MO | 1/19 |
| Ohio (Cleveland, Athens, ?) | 1/25-2/5 |
| U of P in Pittsburgh, PA | 2/9 |
| Philly, PA | 2/15 |

# Ward Valley Encampment

Since October 18, 1995, nuclear opponents have maintained a camp on the site of a proposed nuclear waste dump in Ward Valley near Needles, California.

The Department of Interior is poised to transfer the land in Ward Valley to the State of California so that dump construction can begin. Opponents are challenging it in court. At the same time, a stealth rider on the Federal Budget Reconciliation bill would also transfer the land, exempting the transfer from the Environmental Protection Act and the Endangered Species Act. With both Congress and Clinton pushing the dump, the land could be transferred this Winter. Desecration of the land could begin soon after the transfer.

If the land is transferred, Native American organizers will ask people to come to Ward Valley to support and defend the encampment. Interested people will be notified through the use of a phone tree. If you would like to be on the phone tree, please call (619) 326-6267.

People coming to the encampment or to any of the actions in Ward Valley this Winter should bring warm clothes, rain gear, a winter sleeping bag, a tent, food, water, utensils and friends. Don't bring drugs, alcohol, weapons or pets.

The Colorado River Indian Tribes have opened an office in Needles, California for support and information. The new office is located at 107 F Street, Needles, CA 92363, and is in need of office supplies and financial support. The phone number is (619) 326-6267.

To financially support the coalition to save Ward Valley, send tax-deductible donations payable to The BAN Waste Coalition, 2760 Golden Gate, San Francisco, CA 94118; (415) 868-2146.

### WE MUST ACT NOW!

The Department of the Interior, with the support of Senator Dianne Feinstein, is caving in to nuclear industry pressure and will no longer require strict limits on the amount of plutonium and other long-lived waste allowed into the so-called "low level" nuclear dump. Interior will also allow the dump to be built before California conducts critical tests on the potential for migration of radionuclides into groundwater and the Colorado River recommended by the National Academy of Sciences.

CONTACT the Department of the Interior and demand that they conduct the tests recommended by the National Academy of Sciences now and not wait until Ward Valley is contaminated with nuclear waste. Write to John Garamendi, Deputy Secretary of the Interior, 1849 C St. NW, Room 5108, Washington, DC 20240; phone (202) 208-6291; fax (202) 208-7508.

CONTACT Senator Dianne Feinstein and tell her that she must protect California's precious water, that Ward Valley is adjacent to the Mojave National Preserve, and that she should stand firm with Senator Boxer to oppose the dump. Her address is: Senator Dianne Feinstein, US Senate, Washington, DC 20510; phone (202) 224-3841; fax (202) 228-3954, SF phone (415) 536-6868. Also, tell your views to the President by contacting President Bill Clinton at the White House, Washington, DC 20500; (202) 456-1414.

# Earth First! Activist Conference FEBRUARY 9 to 11

Wondering just what the hell's happening in EF! this year? When should you show up for Cove/Mallard actions? When is the Southwest's first salvage sale going to bid? Actions on Mount Graham? Teach somebody to appeal a Forest Service grazing decision... Learn to write a Freedom Of Information Act request...

Come to the EF! Activist Conference in the Sonoran Desert surrounding Tucson, Arizona, February 9-11. (Get here Thursday afternoon because there is a special bonus event Thursday night! Also, there will be action fun on Monday.)

Two people at the conference must vouch for you at the morning circle on Friday.

The cost is $25 sliding scale (cough it up, Jack). Food Not Bombs and/or Seeds of Peace will be doing some cooking. Bring some food to share and your own utensils.

Sonoran Desert weather in February is often perfect and clear (sixties during the day, thirties at night), but it can be rainy and cold. So come prepared! We will probably be meeting at a big country spread with lots of grass and trees and nearby hiking at Saguaro National Park. We will have some big tents for meeting, eating and Saturday night music if the weather is bad, but you must bring your own shelter for sleeping.

Call (520) 322-9819 or 740-0810 for location. We will also send out site information and a map to all local EF! contacts by early January. If you come by plane, fly into Tucson, not Phoenix. SEE YA THERE!

# CENTRAL APPALACHIAN ECOLOGICAL INTEGRITY CONFERENCE JANUARY 26 TO 28

The Central Appalachian Mountains are one of the most biologically diverse regions in the world. However, a multitude of assaults are eroding the region's ecological health. Due to past and present environmental impacts, most of the remaining Central Appalachian natural areas are fragmented, diminished and otherwise degraded. The wild, old-growth forest ecosystems that once blanketed this region have been reduced to a few small, isolated remnants.

The Central Appalachians offer enormous ecological potential. However, our existing protected natural areas are far too small and our present conservation efforts too timid. To begin protecting and restoring the integrity of the Central Appalachians we must establish a comprehensive system of buffered and connected ecological reserves based on the principles of conservation biology.

The **Central Appalachian Ecological Integrity Conference** will be an educational event, round table, and working meeting to advance this process. Scientists, land stewards, and the concerned public will meet to appraise the ecology and conservation of the Appalachian portions of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland and Kentucky. The primary goal of the forum is to develop a strong scientific basis for citizen actions in order to reverse the on-going region-wide deterioration of native biological diversity.

We will discuss the current work being done in the area, research and advocacy. We will focus on plants, vertebrates, hydrology, soil, community ecology, ecosystem dynamics, conservation biology and genetics. There will be discussions on reserve designs for the region, as well as hands-on mapping and GIS Wildlands Project Reports from all the working groups to the general assembly. We will examine the ecological status of the region and consider strategies for protection and restoration of the Central Appalachians.

The conference will be at the Massanetta Springs Conference Center, near Harrisonburg, Virginia. In Virginia, take I-81 to Harrisonburg (exit 247A). Go two miles east on Route 33. Turn right on route 679 (Massanetta Springs Road). The conference center is half a mile ahead on your right. The phone number for the conference center is (540) 434-3829. Ample dorm-style lodging is available on site at $15/person/night; on site motel $21/person/night. Vegetarian meals are provided on site for $15/day. For a registration brochure contact Charles Sullivan, Appalachian Restoration Campaign, Route 3, Box 390, Hedgesville, WV 25427; voice/fax (304) 754-9161; e-mail: cesull@ix.netcom.com. For more information contact Steve Krichbaum, ARC Virginia Coordinator, 412 Carter Street, Staunton, VA 24401; voice/fax (540) 886-1584.


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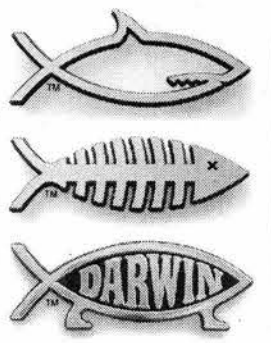


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*All proceeds from these goodies go directly to supporting the Earth First! Journal. By purchasing music and books you are also supporting activists as most of the musicians and authors are active in the fight to save the wild.*

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- EARTH FIRST!
- FIGHT THE POWER!
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- IF YOUR PECKER WAS AS SMALL AS MINE, YOU'D NEED A MUSCLE WAGON, TOO *(on cheap paper @ .50 ea)*
- LOVE YOUR MOTHER, DON'T BECOME A FATHER
- LOVE YOUR MOTHER, DON'T BECOME ONE
- NATIVE *(w/ blue and green earth graphic)*
- NATURE BATS LAST
- NOT POLITICALLY CORRECT
- PAY YOUR RENT, WORK FOR THE EARTH
- QUESTION TECHNOLOGY
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- REAL MEN—GET VASECTOMIES
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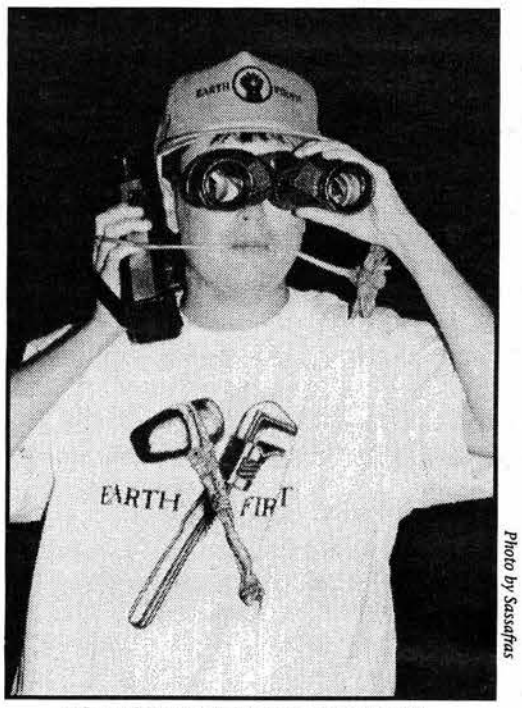


Photo by Sassafras

*The whimsical look for this year's direct action; "Recon anyone?"*

*All t-shirt designs are available in medium, large and extra large; for XX large add an additional $3*

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**"Ethos Music"** CDs— only $10

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With his southern folk sound, biting lyrics and virtuoso guitar mastery, Robert is a favorite at rendezvous campfires and coffee shops.
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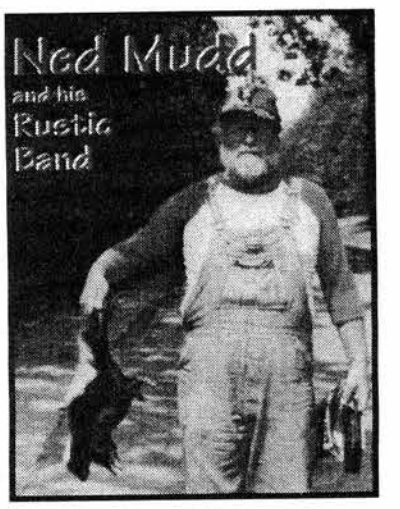


Most folks associate Ned Mudd's music with a strange blend of eco-ideology. *Fine Time in America* is neihter politically or technologically correct. Many of the songs were recorded quasi-live in a burned-out warehouse. Ned and his Rustic Band are strictly analog.
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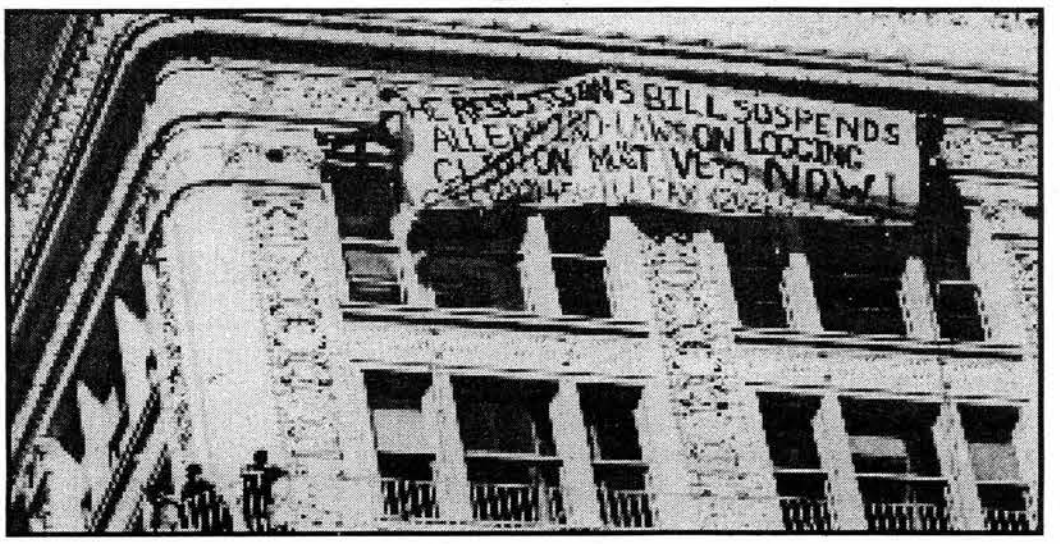


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**With the onset of the Fall, the legal killing of Black Bears has resumed in British Columbia.**

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This spring, Bear Watch stepped up it's efforts to defend the great bruin.

The ongoing campaign combines extensive media advertising with both moderate and radical direct action strategies. Forging alliances with First Nations, Bear Watch is increasing the pressure on those responsible to end their killing.

Bear Watch
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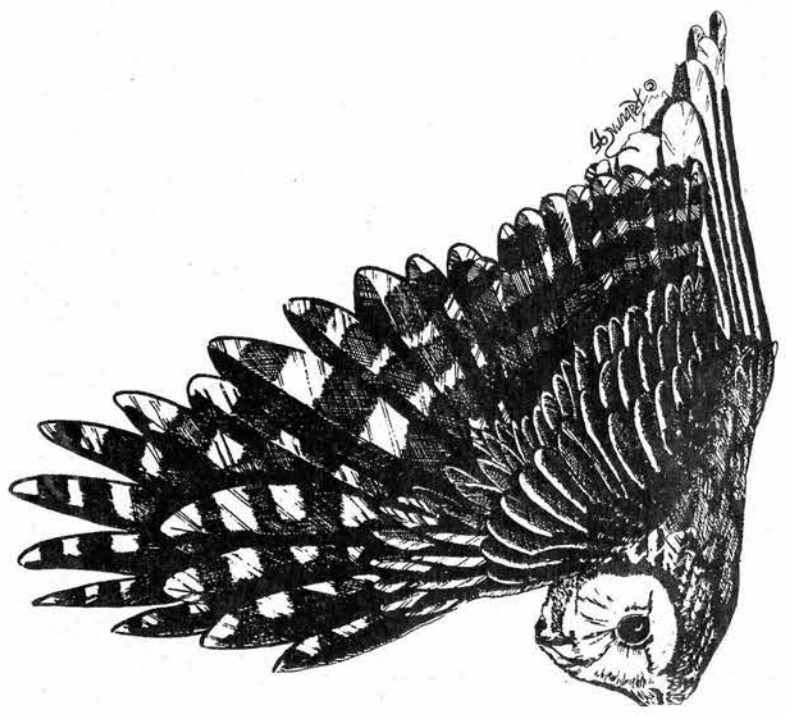

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